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Resolutions and Decisions
adopted by the General Assembly during its sixty-sixth session

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly are identified as follows:

Regular sessions

Until the thirtieth regular session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed by a roman numeral in parentheses indicating the session (for example: resolution 3363 (XXX)). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter placed between the two numerals (for example: resolution 3367 A (XXX), resolutions 3411 A and B (XXX), resolutions 3419 A to D (XXX)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the thirty-first session, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of General Assembly documents, resolutions and decisions have been identified by an arabic numeral, indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution 31/1, decision 31/301). When several resolutions or decisions were adopted under the same number, each of them has been identified by a capital letter placed after the two numerals (for example: resolution 31/16 A, resolutions 31/6 A and B, decisions 31/406 A to E).

Special sessions

Until the seventh special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letter "S" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 3362 (S-VII)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the eighth special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letter "S" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution S-8/1, decision S-8/11).

Emergency special sessions

Until the fifth emergency special session, the resolutions of the General Assembly were identified by an arabic numeral followed, in parentheses, by the letters "ES" and a roman numeral indicating the session (for example: resolution 2252 (ES-V)). The decisions were not numbered.

Since the sixth emergency special session, resolutions and decisions have been identified by the letters "ES" and an arabic numeral indicating the session, followed by an oblique stroke and another arabic numeral (for example: resolution ES-6/1, decision ES-6/11).

In each of the series described above, the numbering follows the order of adoption.

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The present volume contains the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly from 25 December 2011 to 17 September 2012. Resolutions adopted by the Assembly from 13 September to 24 December 2011 appear in volume I. Volume II contains the decisions adopted by the Assembly during that period.

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RESOLUTION 66/252

Adopted at the 94th plenary meeting, on 25 January 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.34 and Add.1, sponsored by: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

66/252. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recognizing that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process, as an international initiative led by the Governments of participant States, has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society, as well as applicant States and international organizations,

Recalling that the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need to continue its activities in order to achieve this objective,

Calling for the consistent implementation of commitments made by Kimberley Process participant States,

Acknowledging that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for promoting economic and social development, which are necessary for poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Millennium Development Goals in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

Bearing in mind the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of the producing, exporting and importing States,

Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

Recalling the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions, *Recalling also* Security Council resolution 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and would help to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Acknowledging that lessons learned from the Kimberley Process may be useful for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in its consideration of the countries included in its agenda, as appropriate,

Recalling its resolutions 55/56 of 1 December 2000, 56/263 of 13 March 2002, 57/302 of 15 April 2003, 58/290 of 14 April 2004, 59/144 of 15 December 2004, 60/182 of 20 December 2005, 61/28 of 4 December 2006, 62/11 of 26 November 2007, 63/134 of 11 December 2008, 64/109 of 11 December 2009 and 65/137 of 16 December 2010, in which it called for the development and implementation as well as a periodic review of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds,

Welcoming, in this regard, the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, nor hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Welcoming also the decision of fifty Kimberley Process Participants, representing seventy-six countries, including the twenty-seven members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Noting the outcomes of the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process hosted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Kinshasa from 31 October to 3 November 2011,[2]

Welcoming the important contribution to fulfilling the purposes of the Kimberley Process that has been made and continues to be made by civil society organizations from across participant countries, and the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, which represents all aspects of the diamond industry in the Kimberley Process, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds, and recommending that the Kimberley Process encourage civil society organizations to return to full and active engagement with the initiative,

Welcoming also the voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation contributes, as described in the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds,[1] to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal control for rough diamonds,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

Recognizing also that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all Participants have requisite national legislation coupled with effective and credible internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meeting minimum standards,

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[1] See A/57/489.

[2] See A/66/593.

Welcoming the efforts to improve the normative framework of the Kimberley Process through the elaboration of new rules and procedural norms to regulate the activities of its working bodies, Participants and observers and the streamlining of the procedures for preparation and adoption of the decisions and documents of the Kimberley Process, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

1. *Reaffirms its strong and continuing support* for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] and the Kimberley Process as a whole;

2. *Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme can help to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and act as a mechanism for the prevention of future conflicts, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds, particularly conflict diamonds which play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. *Welcomes* the admission of Swaziland to the Kimberley Process as a full Participant in May 2011;

4. *Recognizes* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, have made to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

5. *Notes* the efforts to further strengthen implementation of the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process, to review the implementation of import confirmation requirements and to examine the application of Kimberley Process Certification Scheme requirements in cross-border Internet sales;

6. *Also notes* the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 15 May 2003 granting a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, effective from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006,[3] and the decision of the General Council of 17 November 2006 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2012;[4]

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 65/137,[2] and congratulates the participating Governments, the regional economic integration organization, the diamond industry and civil society organizations involved in the Process for contributing to the development, implementation and monitoring of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

8. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Kimberley Process working groups, Participants and observers during 2011 in fulfilling the objectives set by the Chair to strengthen implementation of the peer review system, increase the transparency and accuracy of statistics, promote research into the traceability of diamonds, promote inclusiveness by broadening the level of involvement by Governments, industry and civil society in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, foster a sense of ownership by Participants, improve information and communication flows and enhance the capacity of the Certification Scheme to respond to emerging challenges;

9. *Notes* that the annual reporting process on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation is the main comprehensive and regular source of information on the implementation provided by Participants, and calls upon Participants to submit consistent and substantive annual reports in order to conform to this requirement;

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[3] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/518.

[4] World Trade Organization, document G/C/W/559/Rev.1.

10. *Expresses appreciation* to Botswana, Lesotho and Ukraine for receiving review visits in 2011, and welcomes the commitment of those countries to continuously open their certification systems to reviews and improvements;

11. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation and enforcement, and in particular to ensure coordination of Kimberley Process actions in relation to the occurrence of fraudulent certificates, to apply vigilance and ensure the detection and reporting of shipments of suspicious origin and to facilitate the exchange of information in cases of infringement;

12. *Stresses* that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, and encourages all Member States to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by seeking membership, participating actively in the Certification Scheme and complying with its undertakings, and acknowledges the importance of increased involvement of civil society organizations in the Process;

13. *Calls upon* the Participants of the Kimberley Process to continue to articulate and improve rules and procedures to further enhance the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes with satisfaction the systematization of the work of the Process with respect to developing transparent and uniform rules and procedures and improving the mechanism for consultations and coordination within the Process;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the willingness of the Kimberley Process to support and provide technical assistance to those Participants experiencing temporary difficulties in complying with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

15. *Also notes with appreciation* the continued cooperation of the Kimberley Process with the United Nations on the issue of diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1980 (2011) of 28 April 2011 and in line with the administrative decision on sharing information with the United Nations,[5] and encourages the Kimberley Process Working Group on Monitoring and Working Group of Diamond Experts, with the support of the Friends of Côte d'Ivoire, to actively collaborate with the United Nations Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, originally established by the Council in its resolution 1584 (2005) of 1 February 2005, and through liaison with Côte d'Ivoire, with the ultimate objective of meeting the preconditions for the lifting of United Nations sanctions on the trade in rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire;

16. *Takes note* of the communication by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to the Kimberley Process plenary meeting in Kinshasa in 2011 on the situation prevailing since the reunification of the country, as well as on its efforts to develop measures to ensure traceability of diamond production and trade in accordance with the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and calls upon the Kimberley Process to support the efforts of Côte d'Ivoire to prepare for implementation of the Certification Scheme;

17. *Encourages* the Kimberley Process to support the efforts of Liberia to strengthen its internal controls and address continuing challenges to the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

18. *Also encourages* the Kimberley Process to continue to ensure, in accordance with resolution 65/137, follow-up to the progress achieved in the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in West Africa, and notes with appreciation the efforts of Guinea to strengthen its certification system under the Swakopmund administrative decision on Guinea of 2009;[5]

19. *Notes with appreciation* the administrative decision of the 2011 plenary meeting, finding that the positive actions of Ghana to strengthen internal controls and prevent infiltration of illicit diamonds merited the termination of the special measures that had been in place under the

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[5] A/64/559, annex, attachment I.

Gaborone administrative decision of 2006, which called for Ghana to take steps to respond to the indications that it was not in substantial conformity with the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and conveying to Ghana the appreciation of the plenary for its decision to continue to record pictures of shipments as a best practice;[2]

20. *Takes note* of the decision of the 2011 plenary meeting regarding the continued participation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the Kimberley Process,[2] acknowledges the positive step represented by the submissions presented by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in response to the decision of the plenary meeting, and invites the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to continue its efforts to fully reintegrate into the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

21. *Notes with appreciation* the progress achieved by the ad hoc committee for exploring the modalities of enhancing the efficiency of the Kimberley Process with a view to providing administrative support for its activities, and notes the decision by the 2011 plenary meeting that the ad hoc committee should continue to pursue its work by approaching international institutions, including the World Bank, to set up an administrative support mechanism, and the decision to create an ad hoc committee on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme review to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Certification Scheme as currently designed, identify priority areas for focus, and develop solutions to address the weaknesses of the Certification Scheme that can be proposed to future plenary sessions on an ongoing basis;[2]

22. *Takes note* of the report by the Central African Republic to the 2011 plenary meeting regarding the resumption of violence in the diamond-producing region of Bria in September 2011, and welcomes the rapid actions taken by the Chair of the Kimberley Process, the Working Group on Monitoring and the Government of the Central African Republic in that respect;

23. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the continued cooperation of the Kimberley Process with the World Customs Organization and the opening of the Organization's network of Regional Offices for Capacity-Building to assist in training customs agents in the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme minimum requirements;

24. *Acknowledges* the adoption by the 2011 plenary meeting of four administrative decisions in addition to those mentioned in paragraphs 19 and 21 above, namely, the administrative decision on Marange, Zimbabwe, and the decisions relating to clarifications and recommendations on applying the Kimberley Process written procedure, import confirmations of rough diamond shipments and the terms of reference of the Participation Committee;[2]

25. *Takes note* of the recommendations to applicant countries, prepared by the Participation Committee, on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementing legislation;

26. *Welcomes* the continuing work of the team of technical experts on Internet trading in order to monitor that transactions are in compliance with the minimum requirements of the Kimberley Process;

27. *Notes with appreciation* the continued work of the Kimberley Process, within its Working Group of Diamond Experts, on footprinting diamond production from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, the diamond-producing region of Bria in the Central African Republic, the Marange region in Zimbabwe, and Sierra Leone;

28. *Also notes with appreciation* that the Kimberley Process rough diamonds statistics website managed by the United States of America has been improved significantly to make it a more efficient and effective system;

29. *Encourages* the Kimberley Process, through its Working Group on Artisanal Alluvial Production and with the assistance of the Diamond Development Initiative, to ensure implementation of the recommendations set forth in the Moscow declaration of 2005;

30. *Reaffirms* the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, regrets the absence of civil society at the 2011 plenary meeting, and welcomes the decision by the plenary to reaffirm its commitment to continue its constructive engagement with civil society in recognition of the role that civil society plays in the Kimberley Process;

31. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2011, has made to curbing the trade in conflict diamonds, and welcomes the selection of the United States of America as Chair and South Africa as Vice-Chair for 2012;

32. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the Process;

33. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

RESOLUTIONS 66/253 A and B

66/253. The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

Resolution A

Adopted at the 97th plenary meeting, on 16 February 2012, by a recorded vote of 137 to 12, with 17 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.36 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia

Against: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Cameroon, Comoros, Fiji, Lebanon, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/176 of 19 December 2011, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions S-16/1 of 29 April 2011,[6] S-17/1 of 23 August 2011[6] and S-18/1 of 2 December 2011,[7]

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[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/66/53), chap. I.

[7] Ibid., *Supplement No. 53B* (A/66/53/Add.2 and Corr.1), chap. II.

Expressing grave concern at the deterioration of the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the ongoing human rights violations and use of violence by the Syrian authorities against its population,

Reaffirming the role of regional and subregional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security as set out in Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and to the principles of the Charter,

Reaffirming further that all States Members of the United Nations should refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Welcoming the engagement of the Secretary-General and all diplomatic efforts aimed at ending the crisis,

1. *Reaffirms its strong commitment* to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic, and stresses the need to resolve the current political crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic peacefully;

2. *Strongly condemns* the continued widespread and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the Syrian authorities, such as the use of force against civilians, arbitrary executions, the killing and persecution of protestors, human rights defenders and journalists, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, interference with access to medical treatment, torture, sexual violence, and ill-treatment, including against children;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to immediately put an end to all human rights violations and attacks against civilians, protect its population, fully comply with its obligations under applicable international law and fully implement Human Rights Council resolutions S-16/1,[6] S-17/1[6] and S-18/1,[7] as well as General Assembly resolution 66/176, including by cooperating fully with the independent international commission of inquiry;

4. *Condemns* all violence, irrespective of where it comes from, and calls upon all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic, including armed groups, to stop all violence or reprisals immediately, in accordance with the League of Arab States initiative;

5. *Stresses again* the importance of ensuring accountability and the need to end impunity and hold to account those responsible for human rights violations, including those violations that may amount to crimes against humanity;

6. *Demands* that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, in accordance with the Plan of Action of the League of Arab States of 2 November 2011 and the decisions of the League of Arab States of 22 January and 12 February 2012, without delay:

(*a*) Cease all violence and protect its population;

(*b*) Release all persons detained arbitrarily owing to the recent incidents;

(*c*) Withdraw all Syrian military and armed forces from cities and towns and return them to their original home barracks;

(*d*) Guarantee the freedom of peaceful demonstration;

(*e*) Allow full and unhindered access and movement for all relevant League of Arab States institutions and Arab and international media in all parts of the Syrian Arab Republic to determine the truth about the situation on the ground and monitor the incidents taking place;

7. *Calls for* an inclusive Syrian-led political process, conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation and extremism and aimed at effectively addressing the legitimate aspirations and concerns of the people of the Syrian Arab Republic, without prejudging the outcome;

8. *Fully supports* the League of Arab States decision of 22 January 2012 to facilitate a Syrian-led political transition to a democratic, pluralistic political system, in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs, including through the commencement of a serious political dialogue between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the whole spectrum of the Syrian opposition, under the auspices of the League of Arab States and in accordance with the timetable set out by the League of Arab States;

9. *Calls upon* all Member States to provide support to the League of Arab States initiative, as requested;

10. *Calls upon* the Syrian authorities to allow safe and unhindered access for humanitarian assistance in order to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid to persons in need of assistance;

11. *Requests*, in this context, the Secretary-General and all relevant United Nations bodies to provide support to the efforts of the League of Arab States, both through good offices aimed at promoting a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis, including through the appointment of a special envoy, and through technical and material assistance, in consultation with the League of Arab States;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution, in consultation with the League of Arab States, within fifteen days of its adoption.

Resolution B

Adopted at the 124th plenary meeting, on 3 August 2012, by a recorded vote of 133 to 12, with 31 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.57 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen

* *In favour:* Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia

Against: Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Burundi, Ecuador, Eritrea, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 66/176 of 19 December 2011 and 66/253 A of 16 February 2012, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions S-16/1 of 29 April 2011,[8] S-17/1 of 23 August 2011,[8] S-18/1 of 2 December 2011,[9] 19/1 of 1 March 2012, 19/22 of 23 March 2012, S-19/1 of 1 June 2012 and 20/22 of 6 July 2012, and recalling also its resolutions 42/37 A to C of 30 November 1987, 43/74 A to C of 7 December 1988 and 66/35 of 2 December 2011,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 2042 (2012) of 14 April 2012 and 2043 (2012) of 21 April 2012,

Expressing grave concern at the escalation of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the continued widespread and systematic gross violations of human rights and the continued use of heavy weapons by the Syrian authorities against the Syrian population, and the failure of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to protect its population,

Also expressing grave concern at the threat by the Syrian authorities to use chemical or biological weapons,

Alarmed at the threat to regional stability that the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic poses, and its grave implications for international peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic,[10] which notes that the human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic has deteriorated significantly since November 2011, causing more suffering to the Syrian people, and that widespread violence and increasingly precarious socioeconomic conditions have left many communities in a perilous situation,

Recalling that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in her statement on 27 May 2012, stated that acts of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic may amount to crimes against humanity or other forms of international crime and may be indicative of a pattern of widespread or systematic attacks against civilian populations that have been perpetrated with impunity,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict,[11] which indicates the occurrence of grave violations against children in the Syrian Arab Republic, that children were among the victims of military operations carried out by Government forces, including the Syrian armed forces, intelligence forces and "Shabbiha" militias, and that children as young as 9 years of age were victims of killing and maiming, arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and ill-treatment, including sexual violence, and used as human shields,

Expressing concern at the vulnerable situation of women in this context, including being subjected to discrimination, sexual and physical abuse, violation of their privacy and arbitrary arrest and detention in raids, including to force their male relatives to surrender, and underlining the importance of preventing all sexual violence and violence based on gender,

Concerned about the humanitarian impact of violence, including as a result of oppression and violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the use by the Syrian authorities of excessive force, heavy weapons, armour and the air force against populated areas,

Also concerned that the escalating violence has caused an influx of Syrian refugees into neighbouring countries, and condemning the attacks by the Syrian authorities on people trying to exit Syrian territory to escape the violence,

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[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 53* (A/66/53), chap. I.

[9] Ibid., *Supplement No. 53B* and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.2 and Corr.1), chap. II.

[10] A/HRC/19/69.

[11] A/66/782-S/2012/261.

Echoing the extreme concern expressed by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator on 29 July 2012 at the impact of shelling and the use of tanks and other heavy weapons on people in Aleppo, as well as in the capital, Damascus, and surrounding towns,

Expressing its profound regret at the death of many thousands of people in the Syrian Arab Republic, and extending condolences to their families,

Expressing its determination to seek ways and means to provide protection to the Syrian civil population,

Reaffirming its support for the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to Syria and his work pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/253 A and relevant resolutions of the League of Arab States aimed at promoting a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis, including by securing full implementation of the six-point plan annexed to Security Council resolution 2042 (2012),

Expressing its deep concern at the lack of progress towards implementation of the six-point plan, and deploring the failure of the Security Council to agree on measures to ensure the compliance of Syrian authorities with its decisions,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that all States Members of the United Nations should refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[12] and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[13] and recalling the obligation of the Syrian Arab Republic to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Stressing that rapid progress on a political transition represents the best opportunity to resolve the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic peacefully, welcoming in this regard the final communiqué issued by the Action Group for Syria on 30 June 2012,[14] and noting that progress towards an atmosphere free from violence, fear and intimidation is key to enabling a credible transition that meets the aspirations of the Syrian people,

Reaffirming its support for the engagement of the Secretary-General and all diplomatic efforts aimed at reaching a political solution to the crisis, reaffirming also the role of regional and subregional organizations in the maintenance of international peace and security, as set out in Chapter VIII of the Charter, and welcoming the relevant decisions of the League of Arab States, including its resolution of 22 July 2012,

1. *Condemns* the increasing use by the Syrian authorities of heavy weapons, including indiscriminate shelling from tanks and helicopters, in population centres and the failure to withdraw their troops and heavy weapons to their barracks, contrary to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 2042 (2012) and paragraph 2 of Council resolution 2043 (2012);

2. *Strongly condemns* the continued widespread and systematic gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the Syrian authorities and pro-Government militias, such as the use of force against civilians, massacres, arbitrary executions, the killing and persecution of protestors, human rights defenders and journalists, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, interference with access to medical treatment, torture, sexual violence, and ill-treatment, including against children, as well as any human rights abuses by armed opposition groups;

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[12] Resolution 217 A (III).

[13] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[14] A/66/865-S/2012/522, annex.

3. *Condemns* all violence, irrespective of where it comes from, including terrorist acts;

4. *Demands* that all parties immediately and visibly implement Security Council resolutions 2042 (2012) and 2043 (2012) in order to achieve a cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties, thereby creating an atmosphere conducive to a sustained cessation of violence and a Syrian-led political transition that meets the aspirations of the Syrian people;

5. *Fully supports* the demand of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to Syria that the first step in the cessation of violence must be made by the Syrian authorities, and therefore calls upon the Syrian authorities to fulfil immediately their commitment to cease the use of heavy weapons and complete the withdrawal of their troops and heavy weapons to their barracks;

6. *Calls upon* the Syrian authorities to immediately put an end to all human rights violations and attacks against civilians, protect the population, fully comply with their obligations under applicable international law and fully implement all relevant Human Rights Council resolutions as well as General Assembly resolutions 66/176 and 66/253 A;

7. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities strictly observe their obligations under international law with respect to chemical and biological weapons, including Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) of 28 April 2004 and the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925,[15] and further demands that the Syrian authorities refrain from using, or transferring to non-State actors, any chemical or biological weapons, or any related material, and that the Syrian authorities meet their obligations to account for and to secure all chemical and biological weapons and any related material;

Accountability

8. *Stresses again* the importance of ensuring accountability and the need to end impunity and hold to account those responsible for human rights violations, including those violations that may amount to crimes against humanity;

9. *Encourages* the Security Council to consider appropriate measures in this regard;

10. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities provide the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and individuals working on its behalf immediate entry and access to all areas of the Syrian Arab Republic, and demands also that all parties cooperate fully with the commission of inquiry in the performance of its mandate;

Humanitarian situation

11. *Deplores* the deteriorating humanitarian situation and the failure to ensure safe and timely provision of humanitarian assistance to all areas affected by the fighting, in violation of point 3 of the six-point plan,[16] which, therefore, is contrary to Security Council resolutions;

12. *Calls upon* the Syrian authorities to immediately and fully implement the agreed humanitarian response plan, including by granting immediate, safe, full and unimpeded access of humanitarian personnel to all populations in need of assistance, in particular to civilian populations in need of evacuation, as well as safe, full and unimpeded access for affected civilians to humanitarian assistance and services, and also calls upon all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the Syrian authorities, to cooperate fully with the United Nations and relevant humanitarian organizations to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance;

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[15] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138.

[16] Security Council resolution 2042 (2012), annex.

13. *Calls upon* all parties in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the Syrian authorities, to ensure the safety and security of personnel, installations, material, units and vehicles involved in humanitarian assistance in accordance with applicable international law;

14. *Expresses grave concern* at the increasing numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons as a result of the ongoing violence, and reiterates its appreciation of the significant efforts that have been made by the States bordering the Syrian Arab Republic to assist those who have fled across the borders of the Syrian Arab Republic as a consequence of the violence, and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide assistance as requested by Member States receiving these displaced persons;

15. *Invites* Member States to provide all support to the Syrian people, and encourages Member States to contribute to the United Nations humanitarian response efforts;

Political transition

16. *Reiterates its call for* an inclusive Syrian-led political transition to a democratic, pluralistic political system, in which citizens are equal regardless of their affiliations or ethnicities or beliefs, including through the commencement of a serious political dialogue between the Syrian authorities and the whole spectrum of the Syrian opposition;

17. *Demands*, in this regard, that all Syrian parties work with the Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to Syria to implement rapidly the transition plan set forth in the final communiqué issued by the Action Group for Syria on 30 June 2012,[14] in a way that assures the safety of all in an atmosphere of stability and calm, notably through the establishment of a consensus transitional governing body, a review of the Constitution on the basis of an inclusive national dialogue, and free and fair multiparty elections held in the framework of this new constitutional order;

18. *Welcomes*, in this regard, the Syrian Opposition Conference, held under the auspices of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 3 July 2012, as part of the efforts of the League of Arab States to engage the whole spectrum of the Syrian opposition, and encourages greater cohesion among the opposition;

19. *Encourages* Member States to provide active support to ensure implementation of the transition plan set forth in the final communiqué of the Action Group for Syria, and requests the Secretary-General to provide support and assistance to the Syrian Arab Republic, at the appropriate time, as it transitions;

20. *Requests* the Joint Special Envoy to focus his efforts towards a peaceful mechanism for the implementation of the transition to a pluralistic, democratic civil State with equality in citizenship and freedoms;

Follow-up

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all relevant United Nations bodies to provide support for the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy to reach a political solution to the Syrian crisis;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report within fifteen days on the implementation of the present resolution.

RESOLUTION 66/254

Adopted at the 98th plenary meeting, on 23 February 2012, by a recorded vote of 85 to none, with 66 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.37 and Add.1, sponsored by: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

* *In favour:* Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: None

Abstaining: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

66/254. Intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[17] and relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling the obligations of States parties under international human rights treaties, including those relevant to the functioning of the human rights treaty bodies,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985,

Reaffirming that the full and effective implementation of international human rights instruments by States parties is of major importance to the efforts of the United Nations to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system is indispensable for the full and effective implementation of such instruments,

Recognizing the important, valuable and unique role and contribution of each of the human rights treaty bodies to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including through examination of the progress made by States parties to respective human rights treaties in fulfilling their relevant obligations and by providing recommendations to such States on their implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of the independence of the human rights treaty bodies,

Recognizing the importance of providing, under the existing procedures of the General Assembly, adequate funding to the human rights treaty body system from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Recognizing also the importance of continued efforts to improve the efficiency of the working methods of the human rights treaty body system,

Noting the reports of the Secretary-General on measures to improve further the effectiveness, harmonization and reform of the human rights treaty body system,[18]

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[17] Resolution 217 A (III).

[18] A/66/344 and A/HRC/19/28.

Noting with appreciation the initiative and efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in the form of a multi-stakeholder consultation approach for reflecting on how to streamline and strengthen the treaty body system,

Noting that the multi-stakeholder approach consisted of a number of meetings involving representatives of Member States, treaty bodies, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and academia, including events hosted by a number of Member States,[19]

Noting also that the High Commissioner for Human Rights has announced upcoming consultations with Member States in New York in April 2012 within the framework of her efforts and in line with her intention to prepare a report compiling relevant proposals made during the reflection process,

1. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to launch, within the framework of the Assembly, an open-ended intergovernmental process, no earlier than in April 2012, to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations on how to strengthen and enhance the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system;

2. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly, in this regard, to appoint two co-facilitators, in accordance with established procedures and practices, to assist him in this process;

3. *Decides* that, in its deliberations, the aforementioned open-ended intergovernmental process shall take into consideration the relevant proposals on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, including those contained in the reports of the Secretary-General[18] and the compilation report to be prepared by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in this regard invites the High Commissioner to present the compilation report to the General Assembly no later than June 2012;

4. *Reaffirms* that the deliberations in the framework of the open-ended intergovernmental process shall be open to all States Members of the United Nations, observer States, relevant intergovernmental organizations and relevant United Nations bodies;

5. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to establish appropriate channels of communication with the President of the Human Rights Council regarding the open-ended intergovernmental process on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system referred to in paragraph 1 above;

6. *Also requests* the President of the General Assembly to work out separate informal arrangements, after consultation with Member States, that would allow the open-ended intergovernmental process to benefit from the inputs and expertise of the human rights treaty bodies, national human rights institutions and relevant non-governmental organizations, bearing in mind the intergovernmental nature of the process referred to in paragraph 1 above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the open-ended intergovernmental process with all necessary support from within existing resources for the duration of its mandate;

8. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to report by the end of its sixty-sixth session on the deliberations and recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental process for further consideration by the Assembly, including consideration of a possible extension of the process.

RESOLUTION 66/255

Adopted at the 100th plenary meeting, on 16 March 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.39 and Add.1, sponsored by: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan,

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[19] Dublin (November 2009 and 2011), Marrakech, Morocco (June 2010), Poznan, Poland (September 2010), Seoul (April 2011), Sion, Switzerland (May 2011), Pretoria (June 2011), Lucerne, Switzerland (October 2011), Geneva (October and November 2011 and February 2012).

Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam

66/255. Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict,[20] the subsequent progress report,[21] the report of the Secretary-General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict[22] and the related report of the Senior Advisory Group,[23]

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to develop proposals, in partnership with Member States and other relevant peacebuilding stakeholders, as outlined in his report,[22]

Affirming the fundamental principle of national ownership, and stressing the importance of supporting national civilian capacity development and institution-building, including through peacekeeping operations in accordance with their mandates, as well as enhanced regional, South-South and triangular cooperation,

Encouraging national Governments, the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian expertise for peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict, including from countries with relevant experience in post-conflict peacebuilding or democratic transition, giving particular attention to mobilizing capacities from developing countries and of women as vital to the success of United Nations peacebuilding endeavours,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue holding regular consultations on the review of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict in order to maintain close collaboration with Member States, including through the Peacebuilding Commission within its mandate;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in 2012 on the measures outlined in his report on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,[22] as well as on the development of further initiatives for consideration by Member States in the General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, including, in particular, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the Fifth Committee;

3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to draw on all relevant expertise, in particular that of field practitioners, in the development of initiatives to support national capacities;

4. *Decides* to consider during its sixty-seventh session developments on the review of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict, under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" and other items as appropriate.

RESOLUTION 66/256

Adopted at the 100th plenary meeting, on 16 March 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.38 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein,

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[20] A/63/881-S/2009/304.

[21] A/64/866-S/2010/386.

[22] A/66/311-S/2011/527.

[23] A/65/747-S/2011/85.

Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, Viet Nam

66/256. The United Nations in global governance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 65/94 of 8 December 2010,

Reaffirming its respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the vital importance of an inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral system in order to better address the urgent global challenges of today, recognizing the universality of the United Nations, and reaffirming its commitment to promote and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the role and authority of the General Assembly on global matters of concern to the international community, as set out in the Charter,

Welcoming the informal thematic debate of the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, on 28 June 2011, on the United Nations in global governance, organized by the President of the General Assembly,

Welcoming also the convening of the regional seminar on the same theme, held in Santiago on 8 and 9 August 2011, at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking into account the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development which will be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, and the follow-up processes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, as appropriate,

1. *Reiterates* the need for inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral approaches to managing global challenges, and in this regard reaffirms the central role of the United Nations in ongoing efforts to find common solutions to such challenges;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on global economic governance and development;[24]

3. *Recognizes* the importance and benefit of a continuing interaction between the General Assembly and international, regional and subregional forums, organizations and groups dealing with global matters of concern to the international community, as appropriate;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system", the sub-item entitled "Central role of the United Nations system in global governance", and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, by the end of February 2013, an analytical report focusing on global economic governance and development, with further concrete recommendations, to be prepared in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the follow-up processes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, as appropriate;

5. *Invites*, in this regard, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council to consider organizing, in a coordinated manner, informal thematic debates on the subject of the present resolution;

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[24] A/66/506

6. *Invites* the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, as well as international financial and trade institutions, civil society, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders, to contribute to these deliberations, as appropriate.

RESOLUTION 66/260

Adopted at the 106th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.43 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

66/260. Improving global road safety

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003, 58/9 of 5 November 2003, 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005, 62/244 of 31 March 2008 and 64/255 of 2 March 2010 on improving global road safety,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on improving global road safety[25] and the recommendations contained therein,

Recognizing the global public health and development burden resulting from road traffic crashes,

Noting that this major public health problem has a broad range of social and economic consequences which, if unaddressed, may affect the sustainable development of countries and hinder progress towards the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the role of the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009, which culminated in a declaration inviting the General Assembly to declare a decade of action for road safety,[26]

Noting with satisfaction that targeted steps to reduce road traffic injuries undertaken by the United Nations since 2003 have yielded positive results,

Commending the World Health Organization for its role in implementing the mandate conferred upon it by the General Assembly to work in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions to coordinate road safety issues within the United Nations system, as well as to provide support for the implementation of the Decade of Action for Road Safety, and commending also the progress of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration as a consultative mechanism to coordinate the road safety activities implemented by its members and to provide Governments and civil society with good-practice guidelines to support action to tackle the major road safety risk factors and support their implementation,

Welcoming the joint efforts of the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions to work in cooperation with other partners to develop the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020[27] under the mandate conferred by the General Assembly in resolution 64/255,

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[25] A/66/389.

[26] A/64/540, annex.

Recognizing the work of the United Nations regional commissions in increasing road safety activities and advocating increased political commitment to road safety, in elaborating global road safety-related legal instruments, including international conventions and agreements, technical standards, resolutions and recommendations, and working towards setting regional and national road traffic casualty reduction targets,

Commending Member States that have acceded to the United Nations international legal instruments on road safety and that have adopted comprehensive legislation on major risk factors, including the non-use of safety belts and child restraints, the non-use of helmets, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, inappropriate and excessive speed, and texting and inappropriate use of cell phones while driving,

Recognizing Member States and civil society in their continued commitment to road safety by observing the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims,

Commending the road safety advocacy campaigns and poster-signing events of the Economic Commission for Europe, including the global road safety communication campaign of the Commission and the International Basketball Federation (FIBA) and FIBA Europe, during the 2009 EuroBasket Championship in Poland, the 2010 FIBA World Championship in Turkey and the 2011 EuroBasket in Lithuania; the Economic Commission for Europe, the World Organization of the Scout Movement, the Hellenic Road Safety Institute "Panos Mylonas", the Scouting Ireland and Scouts of Greece global road safety campaign at the World Scout Jamboree in Kristianstad Municipality, Sweden, in 2011; the unveiling of a memorial sculpture dedicated to the Decade of Action for Road Safety, at the "Christos Polentas" Park on Crete, Greece, on 20 November 2011, the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims, erected by the Association for Support and Solidarity to Families of Victims of Road Traffic Accidents of Crete; and the road safety poster "We drive by the rules", signed by ambassadors and heads of national delegations attending the sixty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Europe, in 2011,

Commending also the road safety initiatives of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, including the road safety poster "We drive by the rules", signed by the ambassadors and heads of national delegations attending its sixty-seventh session, in 2011; the launch of the Asia Pacific Road Safety Network, a web-based regional network of stakeholders designed to facilitate the timely and continuous exchange of road safety best practices and other useful information, on 20 November 2011, the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims; the organization of national workshops on road safety in Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, the Philippines, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in 2010 and 2011 in collaboration with host Ministries; and the convening of a regional expert group meeting on road safety in 2010 and 2011, which included the development of the regional road safety goals, targets and indicators, with an overall objective of a 50 per cent reduction in fatalities and serious injuries on the roads of Asia and the Pacific, in line with the Decade of Action for Road Safety,

Commending further the efforts of the Economic Commission for Africa in strengthening the road safety initiative in Africa, including the adoption, during the second African Road Safety Conference, held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 11 November 2011, of the African Action Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety as a guiding document that addressed the continent's specificities and targeted a reduction in road traffic crashes by 50 per cent by 2020; the Plan was later endorsed by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport at its second session, held in Luanda from 21 to 25 November 2011,

Commending the efforts of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to include the issue of road safety under comprehensive, regionally coordinated transport policies, such as the efforts to establish the Mesoamerican Road Safety Plan and the inclusion in the final declaration of the thirteenth summit of the Tuxtla Mechanism for Dialogue and Coordination of road safety as a priority area, the declaration of the tenth Ibero-American meeting of officials responsible for traffic and road safety, and other efforts to improve road safety in the Latin American and Caribbean region through studies and dissemination of best practices among national Governments, the private sector and multilateral regional institutions,

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[27] Available from www.who.int/roadsafety/decade_of_action/plan/en/index.html.

Commending also the efforts of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia leading to initiatives including the launch of the Decade of Action for Road Safety, in Beirut on 17 May 2011, the road safety poster "We drive by the rules", translated into Arabic and signed by the heads of delegations attending the launch of the Decade, and the twelfth session of the Committee on Transport, from 17 to 19 May 2011, which called upon member countries to work and coordinate with the secretariat of the Commission in their efforts to implement the Decade, and to draw up a timetable for the implementation of the Moscow Declaration of 20 November 2009,[26]

Acknowledging a number of other important international efforts on road safety, including the declaration adopted at the Economic Commission for Europe-Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization Conference on Improving Road Safety in the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Region, held in Ioannina, Greece, on 18 and 19 November 2010 and the holding of international conferences such as the World Road Congress, the annual summit of the International Transport Forum, and the Michelin Challenge Bibendum on sustainable road mobility, as well as the second Global Meeting of Non-governmental Organizations Advocating for Road Safety and Road Victims, in Washington, D.C., on 14 and 15 March 2011, and taking note of the important contributions of the Commission for Global Road Safety,

Acknowledging also the launch of the Multilateral Development Banks Road Safety Initiative on 19 April 2011, coordinated by the World Bank, and their collective effort to scale up road safety management capacity and infrastructure safety and improve safety performance measures, through the development of systematic and comprehensive road safety projects and the mobilization of resources for road safety in some low- and middle-income countries,

Expressing its concern at the continued increase in road traffic fatalities and injuries worldwide, in particular in low- and middle-income countries, bearing in mind that the fatality rate within the road system is considerably higher than the fatality rate within other transport systems, even in high-income countries,

Recognizing the efforts made by some low- and middle-income countries to implement best practices, to set ambitious targets and to monitor road traffic fatalities,

Taking into account the importance of strengthening capacity and continuing international cooperation to further support efforts to improve road safety, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, and providing, as appropriate, financial and technical support and knowledge to meet the goal of the Decade of Action for Road Safety,

Recognizing that a solution to the global road safety crisis can be achieved only through multisectoral collaboration and partnerships among all concerned in both the public and the private sectors, with the involvement of civil society,

Commending Member States that have participated in the World Health Organization *Global status report on road safety*, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 62/244, and its 2010 survey,

1. *Welcomes* official national and local launches of the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020 in over one hundred countries around the world, regional launches for the Decade as well as other global events;

2. *Commends* Member States that have developed national plans that are in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020,[27] and encourages Member States that have not yet developed these plans to do so, paying special attention to the needs of all

road users, in particular pedestrians, cyclists and other vulnerable road users, as well as issues related to sustainable mobility;

3. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to nominate, as appropriate, national focal points for the Decade of Action;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to implement road safety activities relating to each of the five pillars of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action, namely, road safety management, safer roads and mobility, safer vehicles, safer road users and post-crash response;

5. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to adopt and implement comprehensive national road safety legislation and regulations on the major risk factors and improve implementation through social marketing campaigns and consistent and sustained enforcement activities;

6. *Encourages* Member States to improve and strengthen road safety data collection and management systems through the standardization of definitions and reporting practices and investments in multisectoral road traffic crash surveillance and analysis;

7. *Encourages* the implementation of new car assessment programmes in all regions of the world in order to improve availability of consumer information about the safety performance of motor vehicles;

8. *Invites* Member States to improve, where appropriate, their road management systems and introduce road safety audits both for new construction projects as well as road safety assessment programmes of the existing networks;

9. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming contracting parties to and to implement the United Nations road safety-related legal instruments, as well as to consider signing and ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,[28] and further encourages States Parties to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic,[29] the 1968 Convention on Road Traffic[30] and the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals,[31] and to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to continue to implement the provisions thereof;

10. *Encourages* Member States to improve and strengthen pre-hospital, trauma and rehabilitation care, through the adoption of a national Emergency Medical System telephone number, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and appropriate equipment;

11. *Invites* Governments to take a leading role in implementing the activities of the Decade of Action, while fostering a multisectoral collaboration of efforts that includes academia, the private sector, professional associations, non-governmental organizations and civil society, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, victims' organizations and youth organizations, and the media;

12. *Reaffirms* the importance of addressing global road safety issues through international cooperation and by strengthening collaboration between Member States and civil society to build capacity and raise awareness in the field of road safety and to continue raising awareness through the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims;

13. *Requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, in cooperation with other partners in the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration and other stakeholders, to continue the activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the objectives of the Decade of Action;

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[28] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

[29] Ibid., vol. 125, No. 1671.

[30] Ibid., vol. 1042, No. 15705.

[31] Ibid., vol. 1091, No. 16743.

14. *Also requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions to organize activities during the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week, within their resources and with voluntary financial assistance from stakeholders, in collaboration with other members of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, to raise global, regional, national and local awareness about road safety issues, with particular attention to vulnerable road users;

15. *Encourages* Member States, civil society and the private sector to participate in the second United Nations Global Road Safety Week by hosting national and local events;

16. *Invites* Member States, international organizations, development banks and funding agencies, foundations, professional associations and private sector companies to consider providing adequate and additional funding to activities relating to the Decade of Action;

17. *Invites* all interested relevant stakeholders to explore new and innovative funding modalities to support and collaborate in national efforts to implement the Global Plan for the Decade of Action, particularly in low- and middle-income countries;

18. *Takes note*, in this context, of the important role of the Global Road Safety Facility, the Road Safety Fund established by the World Health Organization and the FIA Foundation for the Automobile and Society, the Bloomberg Philanthropies and other private and public funding mechanisms to support the implementation of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action;

19. *Invites* Member States and the international community to take road safety into consideration in the future planning of the relevant important international agendas, such as efforts to achieve sustainable development;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Global road safety crisis", and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at that session on the progress made in improving global road safety.

RESOLUTION 66/261

Adopted at the 111th plenary meeting, on 29 May 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.45 and Add.1, sponsored by: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay

66/261. Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[32] which attests to the broad and substantive cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union over the past two years,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and circulated in the General Assembly and the many activities undertaken by the organization in support of the United Nations,

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[32] A/66/770.

Taking note also of the outcome of the World Conferences of Speakers of Parliament held in 2000, 2005 and 2010, including the 2010 Declaration on Securing Global Democratic Accountability for the Common Good,[33] which reaffirms the commitment of national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to supporting the work of the United Nations and continuing efforts to bridge the democracy gap in international relations,

Taking into consideration the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union of 1996,[34] which laid the foundation for cooperation between the two organizations,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[35] as well as the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[36] in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strengthen further cooperation between the United Nations and national parliaments through their world organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in all fields of the work of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolution 57/32 of 19 November 2002, in which the Inter-Parliamentary Union was invited to participate in the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer, as well as resolutions 57/47 of 21 November 2002, 59/19 of 8 November 2004, 61/6 of 20 October 2006 and 63/24 of 18 November 2008,

Recalling and further endorsing its resolution 65/123 of 13 December 2010, in which the General Assembly, inter alia, decided to pursue a more systematic engagement with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in organizing and integrating a parliamentary component of and contribution to major United Nations deliberative processes and the review of international commitments,

Welcoming the annual parliamentary hearings at the United Nations, as well as other specialized parliamentary meetings organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in cooperation with the United Nations in the context of major United Nations conferences and events,

Welcoming also the growing cooperation between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the new United Nations bodies, in particular the Peacebuilding Commission, the Development Cooperation Forum and the Human Rights Council, in support of the shared goals of democratic governance, national dialogue and reconciliation, respect and promotion of human rights, and enhanced development effectiveness,

Recognizing in particular the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the areas of gender equality, the empowerment of women and combating violence against women, and the close cooperation between the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the relevant United Nations bodies, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the Commission on the Status of Women,

Recognizing the effective cooperation between the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the organization of the national review of international commitments,

Acknowledging the role and responsibility of national parliaments in regard to national plans and strategies, as well as in ensuring greater transparency and accountability at both the national and global levels,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Inter-Parliamentary Union to provide for a greater parliamentary contribution and enhanced support to the United Nations;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue to work closely in various fields, in particular peace and security, economic and social development,

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[33] A/65/289, annex I.

[34] A/51/402, annex.

[35] See resolution 55/2.

[36] See resolution 60/1.

international law, human rights and democracy and gender issues, bearing in mind the significant benefits of cooperation between the two organizations, to which the report of the Secretary-General attests;[12]

3. *Encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to strengthen further its contribution to the work of the General Assembly, including its revitalization, and in relation to the process of United Nations reform and system-wide coherence;

4. *Also encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to continue its efforts in mobilizing parliamentary action towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by the target date of 2015, as well as in bringing a parliamentary contribution to the design of the next generation of global development goals;

5. *Welcomes* the practice of including legislators as members of national delegations to major United Nations meetings and events, as appropriate, and invites Member States to continue this practice in a more regular and systematic manner;

6. *Invites* Member States to further consider ways to work regularly with the Inter-Parliamentary Union on facilitating a parliamentary component to major international processes, along the lines of the parliamentary track of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011;

7. *Calls for* the annual parliamentary hearing at the United Nations to be more closely linked to major United Nations processes, including the preparation of global conferences, so as to help to inform such deliberations from a parliamentary perspective;

8. *Encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to provide a parliamentary contribution to the United Nations human rights treaty body system and to the Human Rights Council, along the lines of the cooperation developed in recent years between the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and national parliaments whose countries are under review;

9. *Invites* UN-Women to work closely with the Inter-Parliamentary Union in such areas as the empowerment of women, institutional gender mainstreaming, support to parliaments in promoting gender-sensitive legislation, combating violence against women and the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions;

10. *Encourages* the Inter-Parliamentary Union to further assist in developing closer cooperation between the United Nations and parliaments at the national level, including in terms of strengthening parliamentary capacities, reinforcing the rule of law and helping to align national legislation with international commitments;

11. *Calls upon* United Nations country teams to develop a more structured and integrated manner of working with national parliaments, inter alia, by involving parliaments in consultations on national development strategies and on development aid effectiveness;

12. *Encourages* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to avail themselves more systematically of the unique expertise of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and its member parliaments in strengthening parliamentary institutions, particularly in countries emerging from conflict and/or in the transition to democracy;

13. *Calls for* a regular annual exchange between the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the senior leadership of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a view to building greater coherence in the work of the two organizations, maximizing parliamentary support for the United Nations and helping to forge a strategic partnership between the two organizations;

14. *Recommends* that a new Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union be drawn up, so as to reflect progress and developments over the past sixteen years;

15. *Decides*, in recognition of the unique role of national parliaments in support of the work of the United Nations, to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union", and invites the Secretary-General to submit a report under this item.

RESOLUTION 66/262

Adopted at the 111th plenary meeting, on 29 May 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.47 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia

66/262. Report of the International Criminal Court

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 65/12 of 23 November 2010 and all its previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[37] reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reiterating the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute,

Emphasizing that justice, especially transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies, is a fundamental building block of sustainable peace,

Convinced that ending impunity is essential if a society in conflict or recovering from conflict is to come to terms with past abuses committed against civilians affected by armed conflict and to prevent such abuses in the future,

Acknowledging the fact that the International Criminal Court has achieved considerable progress in its analyses, investigations and judicial proceedings in various situations and cases which were referred to it by States parties to the Rome Statute and by the Security Council, and which the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court has initiated *proprio motu*, in accordance with the Rome Statute,

Recalling that effective and comprehensive cooperation and assistance in all aspects of its mandate by States, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations remain essential for the International Criminal Court to carry out its activities,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing effective and efficient assistance to the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,[38]

Acknowledging the Relationship Agreement as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/318 of 13 September 2004, including paragraph 3 of the resolution, with respect to the payment in full of expenses accruing to the United Nations as a result of the implementation of the Relationship Agreement,[39] which provides a framework for continued cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, which could include the facilitation by the United Nations of the Court's field activities, and encouraging the conclusion of supplementary arrangements and agreements, as necessary,

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[37] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

[38] Ibid., vol. 2283, No. 1272.

[39] Articles 10 and 13 of the Relationship Agreement.

Noting the need for funding of expenses related to investigations or prosecutions of the International Criminal Court, including in connection with situations referred to the Court by the Security Council,

Welcoming the continuous support given by civil society to the International Criminal Court,

Recognizing the role of the International Criminal Court in a multilateral system that aims to end impunity, establish the rule of law, promote and encourage respect for human rights and achieve sustainable peace, in accordance with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Expressing its appreciation to the International Criminal Court for providing assistance to the Special Court for Sierra Leone,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the International Criminal Court for 2010/11;[40]

2. *Welcomes* the States that have become parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[37] in the past year, and calls upon all States in all regions of the world that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute to consider ratifying or acceding to it without delay;

3. *Welcomes* the States parties as well as States not parties to the Rome Statute that have become parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court,[41] and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Agreement;

4. *Calls upon* States parties to the Rome Statute that have not yet done so to adopt national legislation to implement obligations emanating from the Rome Statute and to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the exercise of its functions, and recalls the provision of technical assistance by States parties in this respect;

5. *Welcomes* the cooperation and assistance provided thus far to the International Criminal Court by States parties as well as States not parties, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, and calls upon those States that are under an obligation to cooperate to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses, and the enforcement of sentences;

6. *Recalls* article 3 of the Relationship Agreement[38] according to which, with a view to facilitating the effective discharge of their respective responsibilities, the United Nations and the International Criminal Court shall cooperate closely, whenever appropriate, with each other and consult each other on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of the Relationship Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Rome Statute, as well as the need to respect each other's status and mandate,[42] and requests the Secretary-General to include information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement in his report to be submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 of the present resolution;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation with States that are not parties to the Rome Statute;

8. *Invites* regional organizations to consider concluding cooperation agreements with the International Criminal Court;

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[40] See A/66/309.

[41] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

[42] Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Relationship Agreement.

9. *Recalls* that, by virtue of article 12, paragraph 3, of the Rome Statute, if the acceptance of a State which is not a party to the Rome Statute is required under article 12, paragraph 2, of the Rome Statute, that State may, by declaration lodged with the Registrar of the International Criminal Court, accept the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court with respect to the crime in question;

10. *Encourages* all States parties to take the interests, needs for assistance and mandate of the International Criminal Court into account when relevant matters are being discussed in the United Nations;

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of the Relationship Agreement, which forms a framework for close cooperation between the two organizations and for consultation on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of that Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court;

12. *Recalls* the referrals of situations to the International Criminal Court already made by the Security Council, and also invites all States to consider contributing voluntarily to the bearing of expenses related to investigations or prosecutions of the Court, including in connection with situations referred to the Court by the Council, in accordance with the modalities for such contributions established by the Registrar of the Court;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work undertaken by the International Criminal Court liaison office to United Nations Headquarters, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to work closely with that office;

14. *Encourages* States to contribute to the Trust Fund established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and the families of such victims, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

15. *Recalls* that, at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which was convened and opened by the Secretary-General and held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010, States parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Rome Statute and its full implementation, as well as its universality and integrity, and that the Review Conference undertook a stocktaking exercise of international criminal justice, considering the impact of the Rome Statute on victims and affected communities, peace and justice, complementarity and cooperation, called for the strengthening of the enforcement of sentences, adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to expand the jurisdiction of the Court to cover three additional war crimes when committed in armed conflicts not of an international character, adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to define the crime of aggression and to establish conditions under which the Court could exercise jurisdiction with respect to that crime, and decided to retain article 124 of the Rome Statute;[43]

16. *Acknowledges* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,[44] in which it was stated that, following the success of the ninth session of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute, efforts towards universality had yielded positive results;

17. *Takes note* of the decision of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court at its tenth session, while recalling that, according to article 112, paragraph 6, of the Rome Statute, the Assembly of States Parties shall meet at the seat of the Court or at United Nations Headquarters, to hold its eleventh session in The Hague,[45] looks forward to

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[43] See International Criminal Court, document RC/11.

[44] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/66/1).

[45] See resolution ICC-ASP/10/Res.5 of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

the eleventh session, which is to be held from 14 to 22 November 2012, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318;

18. *Encourages* the widest possible participation of States in the Assembly of States Parties, invites States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the participation of least developed countries, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

19. *Invites* the International Criminal Court to submit, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement, a report on its activities for 2011/12, for consideration by the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

RESOLUTION 66/281

Adopted at the 118th plenary meeting, on 28 June 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.48/Rev.1, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

66/281. International Day of Happiness

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 65/309 of 19 July 2011, which invites Member States to pursue the elaboration of additional measures that better capture the importance of the pursuit of happiness and well-being in development with a view to guiding their public policies,

Conscious that the pursuit of happiness is a fundamental human goal,

Recognizing the relevance of happiness and well-being as universal goals and aspirations in the lives of human beings around the world and the importance of their recognition in public policy objectives,

Recognizing also the need for a more inclusive, equitable and balanced approach to economic growth that promotes sustainable development, poverty eradication, happiness and the well-being of all peoples,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 20 March the International Day of Happiness;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe the International Day of Happiness in an appropriate manner, including through education and public awareness-raising activities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance.

RESOLUTION 66/282

Adopted at the 120th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.53, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

66/282. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, contained in General Assembly resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006, and recalling Assembly resolution 64/297 of 8 September 2010, which called for, inter alia, an examination in two years of progress made in the implementation of the Strategy and for consideration to be given to updating it to respond to changes, as provided for in those resolutions, *Recalling* the pivotal role of the General Assembly in following up the implementation and the updating of the Strategy,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 66/10 of 18 November 2011, and noting with appreciation that the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre has initiated its activities and will contribute to strengthening the United Nations counter-terrorism efforts,

Renewing its unwavering commitment to strengthening international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Recognizing that international cooperation and any measures taken by Member States to prevent and combat terrorism must fully comply with their obligations under international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the purposes and principles thereof, and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law,

Convinced that the General Assembly is the competent organ, with universal membership, to address the issue of international terrorism,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, within their mandates, in the implementation of the Strategy,

Underlining the fact that the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force should continue to carry out its activities within the framework of its mandate, with policy guidance offered by Member States through interaction with the General Assembly on a regular basis,

Recognizing the role that victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations can play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism, and emphasizing the need to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and respect,

Reaffirming the need to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,

1. *Reiterates its strong and unequivocal condemnation* of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security;

2. *Reaffirms* the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars, which constitute an ongoing effort, and calls upon Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner and in all its aspects;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: activities of the United Nations system in implementing the Strategy";[46]

4. *Also takes note* of the measures that Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations have adopted within the framework of the Strategy, as presented in the report of the Secretary-General and at the third biennial review of the Strategy, on 28 and 29 June 2012, all of which strengthen cooperation to fight terrorism, including through the exchange of best practices;

5. *Reaffirms* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while further recognizing the need to enhance the important role that the United Nations, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, plays, in coordination with other international, regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence in the implementation of the Strategy at the national, regional and

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[46] A/66/762.

global levels and in providing assistance, upon request by Member States, especially in the area of capacity-building;

6. *Affirms* the importance of the integrated and balanced implementation of all pillars of the Strategy, recognizing the importance of redoubling efforts for even attention to and implementation of all the pillars of the Strategy;

7. *Recognizes* the principal responsibility of Member States to implement the Strategy, while encouraging the further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional plans, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the Strategy;

8. *Encourages* civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to engage, as appropriate, in efforts to enhance the implementation of the Strategy, including through interaction with Member States and the United Nations system;

9. *Calls upon* Member States and the United Nations entities involved in supporting counter-terrorism efforts to continue to facilitate the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as due process and the rule of law, while countering terrorism;

10. *Recognizes* the work done and efforts made by the relevant United Nations bodies and entities and other international, regional, and subregional organizations aimed at supporting, recognizing and protecting the rights of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and urges them to step up their efforts to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism;

11. *Calls upon* States that have not done so to consider becoming parties in a timely manner to the existing international conventions and protocols against terrorism, and upon all States to make every effort to conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and recalls the commitments of Member States with regard to the implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international terrorism;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the continued contribution of United Nations entities and subsidiary bodies of the Security Council to the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

13. *Underlines*, in that regard, the importance of greater cooperation among United Nations entities and of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, as well as the need to continue promoting transparency and to avoid duplication in their work;

14. *Recognizes* the continued need to enhance the visibility and effectiveness of United Nations counter-terrorism activities and ensure greater cooperation, coordination and coherence among United Nations entities, with a view to maximizing synergies, promoting transparency and greater efficiencies and avoiding duplication of their work;

15. *Takes note* of the proposal of the Secretary-General in paragraphs 123 and 124 of his report[46] concerning the creation of a United Nations counter-terrorism coordinator and invites him to provide Member States with greater detail on this proposal, and expresses a desire to consider this issue further in a timely manner;

16. *Reaffirms* the need for enhanced dialogue among the counter-terrorism officials of Member States to promote international, regional and subregional cooperation and wider dissemination of knowledge of the Strategy in order to counter terrorism, and in that regard recalls the role of the United Nations system, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in promoting international cooperation and capacity-building as elements of the Strategy;

17. *Recognizes* the role of the regional organizations, structures and strategies in combating terrorism, and encourages them to consider using best practices developed by other regions in their fight against terrorism, as appropriate, taking into account their specific regional and national circumstances;

18. *Emphasizes* that tolerance and dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interfaith and intercultural understanding are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation and success in combating terrorism, and welcomes the various initiatives to this end;

19. *Expresses its concern* at the increasing use, in a globalized society, by perpetrators of terrorist acts of new information and communications technologies;

20. *Expresses concern* at the increase in incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking with the aim of raising funds or gaining political concessions;

21. *Encourages* all Member States to collaborate with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre and to contribute to the implementation of its activities within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

22. *Notes with appreciation* the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building by United Nations entities, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in coordination with other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations to assist Member States, upon their request, in implementing the Strategy, and encourages the Task Force to ensure focused delivery of capacity-building assistance, including in the framework of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative;

23. *Recognizes* the need to continue to take measures to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorism, and in this regard encourages United Nations entities to cooperate with Member States and to continue to provide assistance, upon their request, in particular, to help them to fully implement their respective international obligations to combat the financing of terrorism;

24. *Calls for* the enhanced engagement of Member States with the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

25. *Requests* the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to continue its positive efforts in interacting with Member States, and further requests the Task Force to continue to provide quarterly briefings and to provide a periodic workplan for the Task Force, including the activities of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre;

26. *Encourages* all relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and forums involved in the fight against terrorism to cooperate with the United Nations system and Member States in supporting the Strategy, noting recent initiatives in this regard;

27. *Underlines* the importance of enhancing counter-terrorism efforts undertaken by all relevant United Nations agencies and bodies in accordance with their existing mandates, and encourages the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to continue its collaboration with those agencies and bodies;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, no later than April 2014, a report on progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, which could contain suggestions for its future implementation by the United Nations system, as well as on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

29. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" in order to undertake, by June 2014, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 28 above, as well as the implementation of the Strategy by Member States, and to consider updating the Strategy to respond to changes.

RESOLUTION 66/283

Adopted at the 121st plenary meeting, on 3 July 2012, by a recorded vote of 60 to 15, with 82 abstentions,* on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.50, sponsored by Georgia

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* *In favour:* Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Comoros, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia,

Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu

Against: Armenia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nauru, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zambia

66/283. Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including its resolutions 62/153 of 18 December 2007, 62/249 of 15 May 2008, 63/307 of 9 September 2009, 64/162 of 18 December 2009, 64/296 of 7 September 2010 and 65/287 of 29 June 2011,

Recalling also all relevant Security Council resolutions on Georgia relating to the need for all parties to work towards a comprehensive peace and the return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin, and stressing the importance of their full and timely implementation,

Recognizing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement[47] as the key international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons,

Concerned by forced demographic changes resulting from the conflicts in Georgia,

Concerned also by the humanitarian situation caused by armed conflict in August 2008, which resulted in the further forced displacement of civilians,

Mindful of the urgent need to find a solution to the problems related to forced displacement in Georgia,

Underlining the importance of the discussions that commenced in Geneva on 15 October 2008 and of continuing to address the issue of the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of internally displaced persons and refugees on the basis of internationally recognized principles and conflict-settlement practices,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of resolution 65/287,[48]

1. *Recognizes* the right of return of all internally displaced persons and refugees and their descendants, regardless of ethnicity, to their homes throughout Georgia, including in Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia;

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[47] E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, annex.

[48] A/66/813.

2. *Stresses* the need to respect the property rights of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia and to refrain from obtaining property in violation of those rights;

3. *Reaffirms* the unacceptability of forced demographic changes;

4. *Underlines* the urgent need for unimpeded access for humanitarian activities to all internally displaced persons, refugees and other persons residing in all conflict-affected areas throughout Georgia;

5. *Calls upon* all participants in the Geneva discussions to intensify their efforts to establish a durable peace, to commit to enhanced confidence-building measures and to take immediate steps to ensure respect for human rights and create favourable security conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees to their places of origin;

6. *Underlines* the need for the development of a timetable to ensure the voluntary, safe, dignified and unhindered return of all internally displaced persons and refugees affected by the conflicts in Georgia to their homes;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development".

RESOLUTION 66/284

Adopted at the 121st plenary meeting, on 3 July 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.51 and Add.1, sponsored by: Australia, Belgium, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, India, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Poland

66/284. International Year of Crystallography

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recognizing that humankind's understanding of the material nature of our world is grounded, in particular, in our knowledge of crystallography,

Stressing that education about and the application of crystallography are critical in addressing challenges such as diseases and environmental problems, by providing protein and small molecule structures suited for drug design essential for medicine and public health, as well as solutions for plant and soil contamination,

Considering that the impact of crystallography is present everywhere in our daily lives, in modern drug development, nanotechnology and biotechnology, and underpins the development of all new materials, from toothpaste to aeroplane components,

Considering also the significance of the scientific achievements of crystallography, as illustrated by twenty-three Nobel Prizes awarded in the area, and that crystallography is still fertile ground for new and promising fundamental research,

Considering further that 2014 marks the centenary of the beginning of modern crystallography and its identification as the most powerful tool for structure determination of matter,

Being aware that 2014 provides an opportunity to promote international collaboration as part of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the International Union of Crystallography, *Noting* the broader welcome by the crystallographic community worldwide of the idea of 2014 being designated as the International Year of Crystallography,

Recognizing the leading role of the International Union of Crystallography, an adhering body of the International Council for Science, in coordinating and promoting crystallographic activities at the international, regional and national levels around the world,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2014 the International Year of Crystallography;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate implementation of the International Year of Crystallography, in collaboration with Governments, the International Union of Crystallography and its associated organizations throughout the world, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, the International Council for Science, as well as other relevant non-governmental organizations, also invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to keep the General Assembly informed of progress made in this regard, and stresses that the costs of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution above and beyond activities currently within the mandate of the lead agency should be met from voluntary contributions, including from the private sector;

3. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the International Year of Crystallography to promote actions at all levels aimed at increasing awareness among the public of the importance of crystallography and promoting widespread access to new knowledge and to crystallography activities.

RESOLUTION 66/285

Adopted at the 121st plenary meeting, on 3 July 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.52 and Add.1, sponsored by: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

66/285. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/30 of 7 December 1994, 50/133 of 20 December 1995, 51/31 of 6 December 1996, 52/18 of 21 November 1997, 53/31 of 23 November 1998, 54/36 of 29 November 1999, 55/43 of 27 November 2000, 56/96 of 14 December 2001, 56/269 of 27 March 2002, 58/13 of 17 November 2003, 58/281 of 9 February 2004, 60/253 of 2 May 2006, 61/226 of 22 December 2006, 62/7 of 8 November 2007 and 64/12 of 9 November 2009,

Recalling also the declarations and plans of action of the six international conferences of new or restored democracies, adopted in Manila in 1988,[49] Managua in 1994,[50] Bucharest in 1997,[51] Cotonou in 2000,[52] Ulaanbaatar in 2003[53] and Doha in 2006,[54]

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[49] A/43/538, annex.

[50] A/49/713, annexes I and II.

[51] A/52/334, annex, appendix.

[52] A/55/889, annex.

[53] A/58/387, annexes I and II.

[54] A/61/581, annex.

Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations, including the principles and purposes contained therein, and recognizing that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing and that they belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations,

Stressing that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing,

Reaffirming that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

Reaffirming also that, while democracies share common features, there is no single model of democracy and that democracy does not belong to any country or region, and reaffirming further the necessity of due respect for sovereignty, the right to self-determination and territorial integrity,

Bearing in mind that the activities of the United Nations carried out in support of efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate democracy are undertaken in accordance with the Charter and only at the specific request of the Member States concerned,

Mindful of the central role of parliaments and the active involvement of civil society organizations and media and their interaction with Governments at all levels in promoting democracy, freedom, equality, participation, development, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law,

Noting the role of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance in support of the New or Restored Democracies Movement,

Noting also the establishment of the International Day of Democracy on 15 September, as noted in resolution 62/7, which was celebrated for the first time in 2008,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[55]

2. *Encourages* Governments to strengthen national programmes devoted to the promotion and consolidation of democracy, including through increased bilateral, regional and international cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices;

3. *Invites* Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, national parliaments, including in collaboration with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other parliamentary organizations, and non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to the follow-up process of the international conferences of new or restored democracies;

4. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, regional and intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individuals to continue to commemorate the International Day of Democracy in an appropriate manner that contributes to raising public awareness;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures, within existing resources, for the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Democracy;

6. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States by providing sustainable assistance for building national capacity and adequate support for their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization, including through the activities of the United Nations Democracy Fund;

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[55] A/66/353

7. *Also urges* the Secretary-General to continue efforts to improve coherence and coordination among United Nations initiatives in the area of democracy assistance, including interactions with all stakeholders, in order to ensure that democracy assistance is more effectively integrated into the work of the Organization;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to examine options for strengthening the support provided by the United Nations system for the efforts of Member States to consolidate democracy and achieve good governance;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies".

RESOLUTION 66/286

Adopted at the 122nd plenary meeting, on 23 July 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.40/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Australia, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine

66/286. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling also its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and resolutions 58/233 of 23 December 2003, 59/254 of 23 December 2004, 60/222 of 23 December 2005, 61/229 of 22 December 2006, 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010 and 65/284 of 22 June 2011 entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[56] including the recognition of the need to meet the special needs of Africa, and recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Recalling the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[57]

Recalling also the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[58] including the recognition that more attention should be given to Africa, especially to those countries most off track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development to the New Partnership,[59]

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[56] See resolution 60/1.

[57] See resolution 63/1.

[58] See resolution 65/1.

Emphasizing that a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development is important for progress in the implementation of the New Partnership,[60]

Stressing the need to implement all commitments by the international community regarding the economic and social development of Africa,

1. *Welcomes* the ninth consolidated report of the Secretary-General;[61]

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on a monitoring mechanism to review commitments towards Africa's development needs;[62]

3. *Reaffirms its full support* for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[60]

4. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[57] as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008;[63]

5. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership as well as regional and international support for the New Partnership, while acknowledging that much needs to be done in its implementation;

6. *Takes note* of the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS, adopted at the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS on 10 June 2011,[64] and takes note of the declaration of the extraordinary summit meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other related infectious diseases, held in Abuja from 24 to 27 April 2001;[65]

7. *Recognizes* that HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases pose severe risks for the entire world, in particular the African continent, and serious challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

8. *Reaffirms* the resolve to provide assistance for prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of ensuring an HIV/AIDS-, malaria- and tuberculosis-free Africa by addressing the needs of all, in particular the needs of women, children and young people, and the urgent need to scale up significantly efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support in African countries, to accelerate and intensify efforts to expand access to affordable and quality medicines in Africa, including antiretroviral drugs, by encouraging pharmaceutical companies to make drugs available, and to ensure strengthened global partnership and increased bilateral and multilateral assistance, where possible on a grant basis, to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in Africa through the strengthening of health systems;

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[59] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[60] A/57/304, annex.

[61] A/66/202.

[62] A/65/165.

[63] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[64] Resolution 65/277, annex.

[65] See Organization of African Unity, document OAU/SPS/ABUJA/3.

9. *Takes note* of the recently signed memorandum of understanding between the New Partnership and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS on strategic collaboration to advance sustainable responses to HIV, health and development across the African continent;

10. *Invites* development partners to continue to assist African countries in their efforts to strengthen national health systems, including by providing skilled health personnel, reliable health information and data, research infrastructure and laboratory capacity, and to expand surveillance systems in the health sector, including support for the efforts to prevent, protect against and combat outbreaks of diseases, including of neglected tropical diseases, and in this context reiterates its support for the Kampala Declaration and Agenda for Global Action and follow-up conferences to respond to the serious health workforce crisis in Africa;

11. *Stresses* the importance of improving maternal and child health, and in this regard welcomes the declaration of the African Union summit on maternal, infant and child health and development, held in Kampala from 19 to 27 July 2010 and acknowledges the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa;

12. *Expresses deep concern* about the ongoing adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change, drought, land degradation, desertification and the loss of biodiversity, and the serious challenges these impacts pose to the fight against poverty and hunger, which could pose serious additional challenges to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa;

13. *Expresses grave concern* that Africa is among the hardest hit by the impact of the world financial and economic crisis, recognizes that, while global growth is returning, there is a need to sustain the recovery, which is fragile and uneven, and therefore reaffirms the need to continue to support the special needs of Africa and take action to mitigate the multidimensional impacts of the crisis on the continent;

14. *Notes* that the rapid economic growth of some developing countries has had a positive impact on the efforts of the African continent to restore growth, despite the fact that those developing countries continue to face development challenges;

15. *Expresses concern* at Africa's disproportionately low share in the volume of international trade, which stands at approximately 3 per cent, also expresses concern that, despite an overall increase in the nominal volume and share of official development assistance to Africa, such assistance will likely rise by just 1 per cent a year in real terms, compared to the average 13 per cent rate of growth over the past three years, and further expresses concern at the increased debt burden of some African countries, the rising unemployment rate and the fall in capital inflows to the continent as a result of the world financial and economic crisis, which have a negative impact on the hard-earned socioeconomic and political gains that Africa has achieved in recent years;

16. *Notes* that foreign direct investment is a major source of financing for development, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services;

17. *Calls upon* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a domestic environment conducive to attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights;

18. *Reaffirms* the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries, including African countries, in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, notes recent steps being taken in this regard, and emphasizes in this context the need to avoid further marginalization of the African continent;

I

Actions by African countries and organizations

19. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to continue their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance, creating an environment conducive to involving the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in the New Partnership implementation process, developing public-private partnerships for financing infrastructure projects and attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

20. *Also welcomes* the collaboration between the African Private Sector Forum and the United Nations Global Compact, and encourages the strengthening of this partnership in conjunction with the African Union Commission in support of the development of the African private sector and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in line with the relevant executive decisions of the African Union;

21. *Further welcomes* the full integration of the New Partnership into the African Union structures and processes and the establishment of its Planning and Coordinating Agency as a technical body of the African Union, and in this regard recognizes the need for African countries to continue to coordinate, in accordance with their respective national strategies and priorities, all types of external support in order to effectively integrate such assistance into their development processes;

22. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts exerted by the African Union and the regional economic communities in the area of economic integration, as well as ongoing efforts by the African Union in the operationalization of the provision contained in General Assembly resolutions 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 61/296 of 17 September 2007 and 63/310 of 14 September 2009, and stresses the key role of the United Nations system in supporting the African Union in the social, economic and political fields and in the area of peace and security;

23. *Recognizes* the important role that African regional economic communities can play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries and the international community to give regional economic communities the support necessary to strengthen their capacity;

24. *Welcomes* the decision by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, at its eighteenth ordinary session, on 29 and 30 January 2012, to strengthen intra-African trade,[66] which plays an important role in promoting economic growth and development, and calls upon the United Nations system and development partners to support the efforts of African countries, the African Union and regional economic communities to enhance intra-African trade;

25. *Also welcomes* the commendable progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the peer review process in fourteen countries, and welcomes the progress in implementing the national programmes of action resulting from those reviews, and in this regard urges African States that have not yet done so to consider joining the Mechanism process and to strengthen the Mechanism process for its efficient performance;

26. *Welcomes and appreciates* the continuing and increasing efforts of African countries in mainstreaming a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

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[66] See African Union, document Assembly/AU/Dec.394 (XVIII).

27. *Welcomes* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, concluded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[67] as an important input for further work in achieving the development needs of Africa;

28. *Encourages* African countries to accelerate the achievement of the objective of food security in Africa, welcomes the commitment made by African leaders to raise the share of agriculture and rural development in their budget expenditures and ensure better governance to effectively manage the resources allocated, and in this regard reaffirms its support for, inter alia, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and the outcome of the post-Abuja meeting of the International Technical Committee of the Food Security Summit, held in Addis Ababa in May 2007;

29. *Also encourages* African countries to strengthen and expand local and transit infrastructure and to continue sharing best practices with a view to strengthening regional integration, and in this regard notes with appreciation the work of the high-level subcommittee of the African Union on the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative, which seeks to further strengthen the development of infrastructure on the African continent in collaboration with relevant development partners;

30. *Further encourages* African countries to design a coordinated and comprehensive continent-wide communications and outreach strategy to further enhance public awareness of the objectives and goals of the New Partnership;

II

Response of the international community

31. *Welcomes* the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership;

32. *Also welcomes* the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners, as well as other initiatives, emphasizes the importance of coordination in such initiatives on Africa and the need for their effective implementation, and in this regard recognizes the important role that North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation can play in supporting Africa's development efforts, including in the implementation of the New Partnership, while bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

33. *Urges* continued support of measures to address the challenges of poverty eradication and hunger, job creation and sustainable development in Africa, including, as appropriate, debt relief, improved market access, support for the private sector and entrepreneurship, fulfilment of commitments on official development assistance and increased flows of foreign direct investment, and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms;

34. *Expresses deep concern* about the negative effects of desertification, land degradation and drought on the African continent and, in particular, the critical situation in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa region, which are experiencing one of the worst droughts in history, and underlines the need for short-, medium- and long-term measures, as well as the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[68] including its ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018),[69] to address the situation;

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[67] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[68] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[69] A/C.2/62/7, annex.

35. *Recognizes* that Africa, which contributes the least to climate change, is one of the regions most vulnerable and most exposed to its adverse impacts, and in this regard calls upon the international community, in particular developed countries, to continue to support Africa in its adaptation and sustainable development efforts through, inter alia, the transfer and deployment of technology, capacity-building and the provision of adequate and predictable new resources, in line with existing commitments;

36. *Reiterates* the important role of trade as an engine of sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development, in particular its contribution to boosting job creation, given high youth unemployment in Africa, and to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, emphasizes the need to resist protectionist tendencies and to rectify any trade-distorting measures already taken that are inconsistent with World Trade Organization rules, while recognizing the right of countries, in particular developing countries, to fully utilize their flexibilities consistent with their commitments and obligations as members of the World Trade Organization, and recognizes that the early and successful conclusion of the Doha Round of trade negotiations with a balanced, ambitious, comprehensive and development-oriented outcome would provide much-needed impetus to international trade and contribute to economic growth and development;

37. *Also reiterates* the need for all countries and relevant multilateral institutions to continue efforts to enhance coherence in their trade policies towards African countries, and acknowledges the importance of efforts to fully integrate African countries into the international trading system and to build their capacity to compete through such initiatives as aid for trade and, given the world economic and financial crisis, the provision of assistance to address the adjustment challenges of trade liberalization;

38. *Notes* the holding in Geneva on 18 and 19 July 2011 of the Third Global Review of Aid for Trade, which was aimed at reviewing progress achieved and identifying additional measures needed to support the developing and least developed countries in building their supply and export capacities, and stresses the need to implement aid-for-trade commitments;

39. *Calls for* a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the external debt problems of African countries, and recognizes the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative and debt restructuring, as debt crisis prevention and management tools for mitigating the impact of the world financial and economic crisis in developing countries;

40. *Welcomes* the efforts of some developed countries which are on target to meet the commitments made in terms of increased official development assistance;

41. *Expresses deep concern* at the fact that the commitment to double aid to Africa by 2010, as articulated at the Summit of the Group of Eight held at Gleneagles from 6 to 8 July 2005, was not entirely reached, and in this regard stresses the need to make rapid progress in order to fulfil the Gleneagles and other donors' substantial commitments to increase aid through a variety of means;

42. *Underlines* the fact that the fulfilment of all official development assistance commitments is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to least developed countries, and urges developed countries that have not yet done so to fulfil their commitments for official development assistance to developing countries;

43. *Considers* that innovative mechanisms of financing can make a positive contribution towards assisting developing countries in mobilizing additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis and that such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing, and, while highlighting the considerable progress on innovative sources of financing for development achieved to date, stresses the importance of scaling up present initiatives and developing new mechanisms, as appropriate;

44. *Welcomes* the increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and increase its development impact, recognizes the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council, notes other initiatives, such as the high-level forums on aid effectiveness, which produced, inter alia, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action[70] and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, including through the adoption of the fundamental principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization and managing for results, and bears in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee effective assistance and that the specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered;

45. *Recognizes* the need for the international community to align its efforts more specifically towards supporting the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, and in this regard takes note of the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security;[71]

46. *Invites* all of Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support African countries in promoting and maintaining macroeconomic stability, to help African countries to attract investments and promote policies conducive to attracting domestic and foreign investment, for example by encouraging private financial flows, to promote investment by their private sectors in Africa, to encourage and facilitate the transfer of the technology needed to African countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and to assist in strengthening human and institutional capacities for the implementation of the New Partnership, consistent with its priorities and objectives and with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels;

47. *Stresses* that the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and post-conflict consolidation are essential for the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership, and welcomes in this regard the cooperation and support granted by the United Nations and development partners to the African regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of the New Partnership;

48. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission in assisting post-conflict countries in Africa, particularly the six African countries for which the Commission has established country-specific configurations;

49. *Requests* the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance to the Planning and Coordinating Agency of the New Partnership and to African countries in developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership and to place greater emphasis on monitoring, evaluation and dissemination of the effectiveness of its activities in support of the New Partnership;

50. *Invites* the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, to urge the United Nations development system to assist African countries in implementing quick-impact initiatives through, inter alia, the Millennium Villages Project, and requests the Secretary-General to include in his report an assessment of those quick-impact initiatives;

51. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote greater coherence in the work of the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership, on the basis of the agreed clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa,[72] and in this regard calls upon the United Nations system to continue to mainstream the special needs of Africa in all its normative and operational activities;

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[70] A/63/539, annex.

[71] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

[72] The nine clusters include: infrastructure development; environment, population and urbanization; social and human development; science and technology; advocacy and communications; governance; peace and security; agriculture, food security and rural development; and industry, trade and market access.

52. *Reaffirms* the commitment by all States to establish a monitoring mechanism to follow up on all commitments related to the development of Africa, as stipulated in paragraph 39 of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[57] and in this regard requests the President of the General Assembly to continue informal consultations, led by Member States with the participation of relevant stakeholders, on the nature, scope, priorities and institutional arrangements for a monitoring mechanism that builds on existing mechanisms as well as on the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[61] with a view to making it operational by the end of the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly;

53. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take measures to strengthen the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa in order to enable it to effectively fulfil its mandate, including monitoring and reporting on progress related to meeting the special needs of Africa;

54. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership.

RESOLUTION 66/287

Adopted at the 122nd plenary meeting, on 23 July 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.41/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

66/287. Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the report of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on the Causes of Conflict and the Promotion of Durable Peace and Sustainable Development in Africa,[73] its resolution 53/92 of 7 December 1998 and subsequent annual resolutions, including resolutions 60/223 of 23 December 2005, 61/230 of 22 December 2006, 62/275 of 11 September 2008, 63/304 of 23 July 2009, 64/252 of 8 February 2010 and 65/278 of 13 June 2011, as well as its resolutions 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010, and 65/284 of 22 June 2011 on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, and 59/213 of 20 December 2004, 63/310 of 14 September 2009 and 65/274 of 18 April 2011 on cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union,

Recalling also, in this context, Security Council resolutions 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 on peace and security in Africa, 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, 1820 (2008) of 19 June 2008, 1888 (2009) of 30 September 2009, 1889 (2009) of 5 October 2009 and 1960 (2010) of 16 December 2010 on women and peace and security, 1366 (2001) of 30 August 2001 on the role of the Council in the prevention of armed conflicts, 1612 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1882 (2009) of 4 August 2009 and 1998 (2011) of 12 July 2011 on children and armed conflict, 1625 (2005) of 14 September 2005 on strengthening the effectiveness of the role of the Council in conflict prevention, particularly in Africa, and 1631 (2005) of 17 October 2005 and 2033 (2012) of 12 January 2012 on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security,

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[73] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/56/45).

Recalling further the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[74] through which world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to addressing the special needs of Africa, and its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Reaffirming the political declaration on Africa's development needs adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[75]

Recalling the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[76]

Recognizing that development, peace, security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Stressing that the responsibility for peace and security in Africa, including the capacity to address the root causes of conflict and to resolve conflicts in a peaceful manner, lies primarily with African countries, while recognizing the need for support from the international community and the United Nations, taking into account the responsibilities of the United Nations in this regard according to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing, in particular, the importance of strengthening the capacity of the African Union and subregional organizations to address the causes of conflict in Africa,

Noting that, despite the positive trends and advances in obtaining durable peace in Africa, the conditions required for sustainable development have yet to be consolidated throughout the continent and that there is therefore an urgent need to continue developing African human and institutional capacities, particularly in countries emerging from conflict,

Expressing, in this context, concerns at the resurgence of coups d'état, in a few African countries and their negative impact on the consolidation of peace and development,

Welcoming the continuing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to settle conflicts and promote human rights, democracy, the rule of law and constitutional order in Africa,

Noting that conflict prevention and the consolidation of peace would benefit from the coordinated, sustained and integrated efforts of the United Nations system and Member States and regional and subregional organizations, as well as international and regional financial institutions,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the synergy between Africa's economic and social development programmes and its peace and security agenda,

Underlining the importance of enhancing national and regional initiatives, with international support, to address the negative implications of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in all its aspects for peace, security and development in Africa, and condemning the illicit trade in natural resources that fuels armed conflict and the illicit trade in and proliferation of arms, especially small arms and light weapons,

Acknowledging that the achievement of durable peace and sustainable development in countries in conflict and post-conflict situations requires that national Governments and international partners continue to develop coordinated approaches tailored to the peacebuilding needs and challenges faced by those countries,

Reaffirming, in this regard, the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated mechanism to address, within its existing mandate and in an integrated manner, the special needs of countries emerging from conflict towards recovery, reintegration and reconstruction and to assist them in laying the foundation for peace and sustainable development, taking into consideration the principle of national ownership,

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[74] See resolution 60/1.

[75] See resolution 63/1.

[76] See resolution 65/1.

Welcoming the establishment of the United Nations Office to the African Union to enhance the partnership between the United Nations and the African Union, particularly in the areas of peace, security and political and humanitarian affairs, and reaffirming the need to ensure coordination and increase cost-effectiveness among relevant entities of the United Nations system involved in the implementation of the ten-year capacity-building programme, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Office to the African Union, whose efforts are critical,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,[77] welcomes the progress made by African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations in conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development, and calls for intensified efforts and a coordinated approach among national Governments, the African Union, subregional organizations, the United Nations system and partners, with a view to addressing the challenges still ahead and achieving further progress towards the goal of a conflict-free Africa;

2. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union and subregional organizations to strengthen their peacekeeping capacity and to take the lead in peacekeeping operations on the continent, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in close coordination with the United Nations, through the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, as well as ongoing efforts to develop a continental early warning system, response capacity, such as the African Standby Force, and enhanced mediation capacity, including through the Panel of the Wise;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the peace consolidation mechanisms and processes, including the Panel of the Wise, the African Union Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Framework and the continental early warning system, including its subregional components, as well as the operationalization of the African Standby Force;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to assist post-conflict countries, at their request, in achieving a smooth transition from relief to development and to support relevant United Nations bodies, including the Peacebuilding Commission;

5. *Stresses* the importance of creating an environment conducive to national reconciliation and social and economic recovery in countries emerging from conflict;

6. *Invites* the United Nations and the donor community to increase efforts to support ongoing regional efforts to build African mediation and negotiation capacity;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States to support the African Union in its effort to effectively integrate training in international humanitarian law and international human rights law, with particular emphasis on the rights of women and children, into the training of civilian and military personnel of national standby contingents at both the operational and tactical levels, as set out in article 13 of the Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union;

8. *Recognizes* that international and regional efforts to prevent conflict and consolidate peace in Africa should be channelled towards the sustainable development of Africa and the human and institutional capacity-building of African countries and organizations, particularly in priority areas identified at the continental level;

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[77] A/66/214-S/2011/476

9. *Recalls* the signing of the declaration on enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in Addis Ababa on 16 November 2006[78] and the ongoing efforts in this regard, notes with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the ten-year capacity-building programme for the African Union,[79] underlines the importance of accelerating the implementation of the programme, in particular the operationalization of the African Standby Force, urges all stakeholders to support the full implementation of the programme in all its aspects, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the progress achieved in this regard;

10. *Stresses* the critical importance of a regional approach to conflict prevention, in particular with respect to cross-border issues such as transnational organized crime, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programmes, prevention of the illegal exploitation of natural resources and trafficking in high-value commodities and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects, and emphasizes in this regard the central role of the African Union and subregional organizations in addressing such issues;

11. *Notes with concern* that violence against women and children continues and often increases, even as armed conflicts draw to an end, urges further progress in the implementation of policies and guidelines relating to the protection of and assistance to women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations in Africa, notes the adoption by the General Assembly and the Security Council of relevant resolutions, and encourages the entities which compose United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, as well as other relevant parts of the United Nations system, to implement the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict in Africa;

12. *Also notes with concern* the tragic plight of children in conflict situations in Africa, in particular the phenomenon of child soldiers, as well as other grave violations against children, and stresses the need for the protection of children in armed conflicts, post-conflict counselling, rehabilitation and education, with due regard for the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

13. *Stresses* the importance of addressing the socioeconomic dimension of youth unemployment, as well as facilitating the enhanced participation of youth in decision-making processes, with a view to addressing social, political and economic challenges;

14. *Calls for* the enhancement of the role of women in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding, consistent with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, and calls upon Member States in this context to support the work of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) established by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010;

15. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the African Union to ensure the protection of the rights of women in conflict and post-conflict situations, recalls in this regard the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa and the African Union Gender Policy, as well as the Southern African Development Community Protocol on Gender and Development, stresses the significance of those instruments for all countries in Africa for strengthening the role of women in peace and conflict prevention on the continent, and strongly urges the United Nations and all parties to redouble their efforts and support in this regard;

16. *Takes note* of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and the Kampala Declaration on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, and calls upon African Member States that have not yet

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[78] A/61/630, annex.

[79] A/65/716-S/2011/54.

signed or ratified the Convention to consider doing so as early as possible in order to ensure its early entry into force and implementation;

17. *Calls for* the safeguarding of the principle of refugee protection in Africa and the resolution of the plight of refugees, including through support for efforts aimed at addressing the causes of refugee movement and bringing about the voluntary, dignified, safe and sustainable return and reintegration of those populations, and calls upon the international community, including States and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates, to take concrete action to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight, facilitating durable solutions for refugees and displaced persons and supporting vulnerable local host communities;

18. *Welcomes* African-led initiatives to strengthen political, economic and corporate governance, such as the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the African Peer Review Mechanism and encourages even more African countries to participate in this process, and calls upon the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries and regional and subregional organizations in their ongoing efforts to promote constitutional order and the rule of law, enhance good governance and continue to fight against impunity, and in the holding of free, fair, inclusive and transparent elections;

19. *Recognizes* the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in ensuring that national ownership of the peacebuilding process in countries emerging from conflict is observed and that nationally identified priorities are at the core of international and regional efforts in post-conflict peacebuilding in the countries under consideration, notes the important steps taken by the Commission in engaging with Sierra Leone, Burundi, Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic through integrated peacebuilding strategies and with Liberia and Guinea through statements of mutual commitments for peacebuilding, and calls for sustained regional and international commitment to the implementation of those strategies and mutual commitments;

20. *Stresses* the importance of effectively addressing challenges that continue to hamper the achievement of peace, stability and sustainable development on the continent, and encourages the United Nations system and Member States to assist African countries in effectively addressing these challenges;

21. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and invites Member States to assist African countries emerging from conflict in their efforts to build national capacities, including through national security sector reform strategies, the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, provision for the safe return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the launch of income-generation activities, particularly for youth and women, and the delivery of basic public services;

22. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and Member States, bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as new partners, to deliver expeditiously on commitments and to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the provisions of the political declaration on Africa's development needs,[75] as well as the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;[80]

23. *Stresses* the need to promote socioeconomic development on the continent, and in this context takes note of the Declaration on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, adopted by the African Union in 2004, as well as the recommendations of the Millennium Development Goals Africa Steering Group, which were endorsed by the African Union in July 2008 and cover such critical areas as agriculture and food security, education, health, infrastructure and trade facilitation and the national statistical system;

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[80] A/57/304, annex.

24. *Encourages* African Governments to strengthen structures and policies to create an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment and promote socioeconomic development and social justice, calls upon African Member States and regional and subregional organizations to assist the African countries concerned, at their request, by enhancing their capacity to devise and improve their national natural resources and public revenue management structures, and in this regard invites the international community to assist in that process by providing adequate financial and technical assistance, as well as by renewing its commitment to efforts aimed at combating the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of those countries in conformity with international law;

25. *Recalls* Security Council resolution 2033 (2012) of 12 January 2012 and other relevant resolutions in which the Council called for the strengthening of cooperation and communication between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations or arrangements, and encourages coordination and cooperation between the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations and regional economic communities in advocacy and in the mobilization of support of the international community to African countries and towards the priorities of their continental and regional institutions;

26. *Notes* the completion of the review of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General,[81] and requests the Secretary-General to develop, in consultation with relevant partners, policy proposals on issues identified in his report;

27. *Recalls* the mandate of the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, as contained in General Assembly resolutions 57/7 of 4 November 2002 and 57/300 of 20 December 2002, and requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on possible ways to strengthen the interdepartmental task force on African affairs in order to ensure further coherence and an integrated approach for United Nations support for Africa, including in following up the implementation of all global summit and conference outcomes related to Africa;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report to the General Assembly on an annual basis on persistent and emerging challenges to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system.

RESOLUTION 66/288

Adopted at the 123rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.56, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

66/288. The future we want

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 64/236 of 24 December 2009, in which it decided to organize, in 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development at the highest possible level, as well as its resolution 66/197 of 22 December 2011,

1. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the Government and the people of Brazil for hosting the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro from 20 to 22 June 2012, and for providing all the necessary support;

2. *Endorses* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", annexed to the present resolution.

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[81] A/52/871-S/1998/318.

Annex

The future we want

I. Our common vision

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives, having met at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, with the full participation of civil society, renew our commitment to sustainable development and to ensuring the promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations.

2. Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. In this regard, we are committed to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.

3. We therefore acknowledge the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions.

4. We recognize that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development. We also reaffirm the need to achieve sustainable development by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion, and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration and restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges.

5. We reaffirm our commitment to make every effort to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

6. We recognize that people are at the centre of sustainable development and, in this regard, we strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive, and we commit to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all.

7. We reaffirm that we continue to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with full respect for international law and its principles.

8. We also reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food, the rule of law, gender equality, women's empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development.

9. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[82] as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

10. We acknowledge that democracy, good governance and the rule of law, at the national and international levels, as well as an enabling environment, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection

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[82] Resolution 217 A (III).

and the eradication of poverty and hunger. We reaffirm that, to achieve our sustainable development goals, we need institutions at all levels that are effective, transparent, accountable and democratic.

11. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, we reaffirm the need to achieve economic stability, sustained economic growth, the promotion of social equity and the protection of the environment, while enhancing gender equality, women's empowerment and equal opportunities for all, and the protection, survival and development of children to their full potential, including through education.

12. We resolve to take urgent action to achieve sustainable development. We therefore renew our commitment to sustainable development, assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges. We express our determination to address the themes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, namely, a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development.

13. We recognize that opportunities for people to influence their lives and future, participate in decision-making and voice their concerns are fundamental for sustainable development. We underscore that sustainable development requires concrete and urgent action. It can only be achieved with a broad alliance of people, governments, civil society and the private sector, all working together to secure the future we want for present and future generations.

II. Renewing political commitment

A. Reaffirming the Rio Principles and past action plans

14. We recall the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972.[83]

15. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[84] including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 thereof.

16. We reaffirm our commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21,[85] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[86] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)[87] and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[88] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action)[89] and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the

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[83] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 5–16 June 1972* (A/CONF.48/14/Rev.1), part one, chap. I.

[84] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[85] Ibid., annex II.

[86] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[87] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[88] Ibid., resolution 1, annex.

[89] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.[90] We also reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action),[91] the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[92] the political declaration on Africa's development needs[93] and the New Partnership for Africa's Development.[94] We recall as well our commitments in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[95] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[96] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[97] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[98] the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[99] the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,[100] the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development[101] and the Beijing Declaration[102] and Platform for Action.[103]

17. We recognize the importance of the three Rio conventions for advancing sustainable development, and in this regard we urge all parties to fully implement their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[104] the Convention on Biological Diversity[105] and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[106] in accordance with their respective principles and provisions, as well as to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels and enhance international cooperation.

18. We are determined to reinvigorate political will and to raise the level of commitment by the international community to move the sustainable development agenda forward, through the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. We further reaffirm our respective commitments to other relevant

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[90] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10–14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[91] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chap. II.

[92] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/3), annex I.

[93] See resolution 63/1.

[94] A/57/304, annex.

[95] See resolution 55/2.

[96] See resolution 60/1.

[97] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[98] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[99] See resolution 65/1.

[100] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[101] Resolution S-21/2, annex.

[102] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[103] Ibid., annex II.

[104] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[105] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[106] Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

internationally agreed goals in the economic, social and environmental fields since 1992. We therefore resolve to take concrete measures that accelerate implementation of sustainable development commitments.

B. Advancing integration, implementation and coherence: assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges

19. We recognize that the twenty years since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 have seen uneven progress, including in sustainable development and poverty eradication. We emphasize the need to make progress in implementing previous commitments. We also recognize the need to accelerate progress in closing development gaps between developed and developing countries, and to seize and create opportunities to achieve sustainable development through economic growth and diversification, social development and environmental protection. To this end, we underscore the continued need for an enabling environment at the national and international levels, as well as continued and strengthened international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, debt, trade and technology transfer, as mutually agreed, and innovation, entrepreneurship, capacity-building, transparency and accountability. We recognize the diversification of actors and stakeholders engaged in the pursuit of sustainable development. In this context, we affirm the continued need for the full and effective participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in global decision-making.

20. We acknowledge that, since 1992, there have been areas of insufficient progress and setbacks in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, aggravated by multiple financial, economic, food and energy crises, which have threatened the ability of all countries, in particular developing countries, to achieve sustainable development. In this regard, it is critical that we do not backtrack from our commitment to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. We also recognize that one of the current major challenges for all countries, particularly for developing countries, is the impact from the multiple crises affecting the world today.

21. We are deeply concerned that one in five people on this planet, or over 1 billion people, still live in extreme poverty, and that one in seven — or 14 per cent — is undernourished, while public health challenges, including pandemics and epidemics, remain omnipresent threats. In this context, we note the ongoing discussions in the General Assembly on human security. We acknowledge that with the world's population projected to exceed 9 billion by 2050, with an estimated two thirds living in cities, we need to increase our efforts to achieve sustainable development and, in particular, the eradication of poverty, hunger and preventable diseases.

22. We recognize examples of progress in sustainable development at the regional, national, subnational and local levels. We note that efforts to achieve sustainable development have been reflected in regional, national and subnational policies and plans, and that governments have strengthened their commitment to sustainable development since the adoption of Agenda 21 through legislation and institutions, and the development and implementation of international, regional and subregional agreements and commitments.

23. We reaffirm the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by effective social policies, including social protection floors, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

24. We express deep concern about the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people, and note the need for sustainable development strategies to proactively address youth employment at all levels. In this regard, we

recognize the need for a global strategy on youth and employment building on the work of the International Labour Organization.

25. We acknowledge that climate change is a cross-cutting and persistent crisis, and express our concern that the scale and gravity of the negative impacts of climate change affect all countries and undermine the ability of all countries, in particular, developing countries, to achieve sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals, and threaten the viability and survival of nations. Therefore, we underscore that combating climate change requires urgent and ambitious action, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

26. States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

27. We reiterate our commitment, expressed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals of 2010, to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated.

28. We reaffirm that, in accordance with the Charter, this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

29. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

30. We recognize that many people, especially the poor, depend directly on ecosystems for their livelihoods, their economic, social and physical well-being, and their cultural heritage. For this reason, it is essential to generate decent jobs and incomes that decrease disparities in standards of living in order to better meet people's needs and promote sustainable livelihoods and practices and the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems.

31. We emphasize that sustainable development must be inclusive and people-centred, benefiting and involving all people, including youth and children. We recognize that gender equality and women's empowerment are important for sustainable development and our common future. We reaffirm our commitments to ensure women's equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy, society and political decision-making.

32. We recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development, and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

33. We reaffirm our commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address the vulnerability of small island developing States, including through the sustained implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, and underscore the urgency of finding additional solutions to the major challenges facing small island developing States in a concerted manner so as to support them in sustaining momentum realized in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy and achieving sustainable development.

34. We reaffirm that the Istanbul Programme of Action outlines the priorities of least developed countries for sustainable development and defines a framework for renewed and strengthened global partnership to implement them. We commit to assist the least developed countries with the

implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action as well as in their efforts to achieve sustainable development.

35. We recognize that more attention should be given to Africa and the implementation of previously agreed commitments related to its development needs that were made at major United Nations summits and conferences. We note that aid to Africa has increased in recent years. However, it still lags behind commitments that were previously made. We underscore the key priority for the international community of supporting Africa's sustainable development efforts. In this regard, we recommit to fully implement the internationally agreed commitments related to Africa's development needs, particularly those contained in the Millennium Declaration, the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[107] the Monterrey Consensus, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, as well as the 2008 political declaration on Africa's development needs.

36. We recognize the serious constraints to achieving sustainable development in all its three dimensions in landlocked developing countries. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to address the special development needs and the challenges faced by landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action, as contained in the declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action.[108]

37. We recognize the progress made by middle-income countries in improving the well-being of their people, as well as the specific development challenges they face in their efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve their development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to achieve sustainable development in a comprehensive manner integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions. We reiterate that these efforts should be adequately supported by the international community, in various forms, taking into account the needs and the capacity to mobilize domestic resources of these countries.

38. We recognize the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in this regard we request the United Nations Statistical Commission, in consultation with relevant United Nations system entities and other relevant organizations, to launch a programme of work in this area, building on existing initiatives.

39. We recognize that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that "Mother Earth" is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, and we note that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development. We are convinced that in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature.

40. We call for holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem.

41. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world, and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development.

C. Engaging major groups and other stakeholders

42. We reaffirm the key role of all levels of government and legislative bodies in promoting sustainable development. We further acknowledge efforts and progress made at the local and subnational levels, and recognize the important role that such authorities and communities can play in implementing sustainable development, including by engaging citizens and stakeholders and providing them with relevant information, as appropriate, on the three dimensions of

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[107] See resolution 57/2.

[108] See resolution 63/2.

sustainable development. We further acknowledge the importance of involving all relevant decision makers in the planning and implementation of sustainable development policies.

43. We underscore that broad public participation and access to information and judicial and administrative proceedings are essential to the promotion of sustainable development. Sustainable development requires the meaningful involvement and active participation of regional, national and subnational legislatures and judiciaries, and all major groups: women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers, as well as other stakeholders, including local communities, volunteer groups and foundations, migrants and families, as well as older persons and persons with disabilities. In this regard, we agree to work more closely with the major groups and other stakeholders, and encourage their active participation, as appropriate, in processes that contribute to decision-making, planning and implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable development at all levels.

44. We acknowledge the role of civil society and the importance of enabling all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development. We recognize that improved participation of civil society depends upon, inter alia, strengthening access to information and building civil society capacity and an enabling environment. We recognize that information and communications technology is facilitating the flow of information between governments and the public. In this regard, it is essential to work towards improved access to information and communications technology, especially broadband networks and services, and bridge the digital divide, recognizing the contribution of international cooperation in this regard.

45. We underscore that women have a vital role to play in achieving sustainable development. We recognize the leadership role of women, and we resolve to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable development policies, programmes and decision-making at all levels.

46. We acknowledge that the implementation of sustainable development will depend on the active engagement of both the public and the private sectors. We recognize that the active participation of the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, including through the important tool of public-private partnerships. We support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of corporate social responsibility. We call upon the private sector to engage in responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the United Nations Global Compact.

47. We acknowledge the importance of corporate sustainability reporting, and encourage companies, where appropriate, especially publicly listed and large companies, to consider integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle. We encourage industry, interested governments and relevant stakeholders, with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to develop models for best practice and facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building.

48. We recognize the important contribution of the scientific and technological community to sustainable development. We are committed to working with and fostering collaboration among the academic, scientific and technological community, in particular in developing countries, to close the technological gap between developing and developed countries and strengthen the science-policy interface, as well as to foster international research collaboration on sustainable development.

49. We stress the importance of the participation of indigenous peoples in the achievement of sustainable development. We also recognize the importance of the United Nations Declaration on

the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[109] in the context of global, regional, national and subnational implementation of sustainable development strategies.

50. We stress the importance of the active participation of young people in decision-making processes, as the issues we are addressing have a deep impact on present and future generations and as the contribution of children and youth is vital to the achievement of sustainable development. We also recognize the need to promote intergenerational dialogue and solidarity by recognizing their views.

51. We stress the importance of the participation of workers and trade unions in the promotion of sustainable development. As the representatives of working people, trade unions are important partners in facilitating the achievement of sustainable development, in particular the social dimension. Information, education and training on sustainability at all levels, including in the workplace, are key to strengthening the capacity of workers and trade unions to support sustainable development.

52. We recognize that farmers, including small-scale farmers and fisherfolk, pastoralists and foresters, can make important contributions to sustainable development through production activities that are environmentally sound, enhance food security and the livelihood of the poor and invigorate production and sustained economic growth.

53. We note the valuable contributions that non-governmental organizations could and do make in promoting sustainable development through their well-established and diverse experience, expertise and capacity, especially in the area of analysis, the sharing of information and knowledge, promotion of dialogue and support of implementation of sustainable development.

54. We recognize the central role of the United Nations in advancing the sustainable development agenda. We acknowledge as well, in this regard, the contributions of other relevant international organizations, including international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, and stress the importance of cooperation among them and with the United Nations, within their respective mandates, recognizing their role in mobilizing resources for sustainable development.

55. We commit ourselves to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development that we launched in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. We recognize the need to impart new momentum to our cooperative pursuit of sustainable development, and commit to work together with major groups and other stakeholders in addressing implementation gaps.

III. Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

56. We affirm that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal. In this regard, we consider green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development and that it could provide options for policymaking but should not be a rigid set of rules. We emphasize that it should contribute to eradicating poverty as well as sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems.

57. We affirm that policies for green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be guided by and in accordance with all the Rio Principles, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and contribute towards achieving relevant internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

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[109] Resolution 61/295, annex.

58. We affirm that green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should:

(*a*) Be consistent with international law;

(*b*) Respect each country's national sovereignty over their natural resources, taking into account its national circumstances, objectives, responsibilities, priorities and policy space with regard to the three dimensions of sustainable development;

(*c*) Be supported by an enabling environment and well-functioning institutions at all levels, with a leading role for governments and with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society;

(*d*) Promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, foster innovation and provide opportunities, benefits and empowerment for all and respect for all human rights;

(*e*) Take into account the needs of developing countries, particularly those in special situations;

(*f*) Strengthen international cooperation, including the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer to developing countries;

(*g*) Effectively avoid unwarranted conditionalities on official development assistance and finance;

(*h*) Not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade, avoid unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country and ensure that environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems, as far as possible, are based on international consensus;

(*i*) Contribute to closing technology gaps between developed and developing countries and reduce the technological dependence of developing countries, using all appropriate measures;

(*j*) Enhance the welfare of indigenous peoples and their communities, other local and traditional communities and ethnic minorities, recognizing and supporting their identity, culture and interests, and avoid endangering their cultural heritage, practices and traditional knowledge, preserving and respecting non-market approaches that contribute to the eradication of poverty;

(*k*) Enhance the welfare of women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, smallholder and subsistence farmers, fisherfolk and those working in small and medium-sized enterprises, and improve the livelihoods and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable groups, in particular in developing countries;

(*l*) Mobilize the full potential and ensure the equal contribution of both women and men;

(*m*) Promote productive activities in developing countries that contribute to the eradication of poverty;

(*n*) Address the concern about inequalities and promote social inclusion, including social protection floors;

(*o*) Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns;

(*p*) Continue efforts to strive for inclusive, equitable development approaches to overcome poverty and inequality.

59. We view the implementation of green economy policies by countries that seek to apply them for the transition towards sustainable development as a common undertaking, and we recognize that each country can choose an appropriate approach in accordance with national sustainable development plans, strategies and priorities.

60. We acknowledge that green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication will enhance our ability to manage natural resources sustainably and with lower negative environmental impacts, increase resource efficiency and reduce waste.

61. We recognize that urgent action on unsustainable patterns of production and consumption where they occur remains fundamental in addressing environmental sustainability and promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, regeneration of natural resources and the promotion of sustained, inclusive and equitable global growth.

62. We encourage each country to consider the implementation of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a manner that endeavours to drive sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and job creation, particularly for women, youth and the poor. In this respect, we note the importance of ensuring that workers are equipped with the necessary skills, including through education and capacity-building, and are provided with the necessary social and health protections. In this regard, we encourage all stakeholders, including business and industry, to contribute, as appropriate. We invite governments to improve knowledge and statistical capacity on job trends, developments and constraints and integrate relevant data into national statistics, with the support of relevant United Nations agencies within their mandates.

63. We recognize the importance of the evaluation of the range of social, environmental and economic factors, and encourage, where national circumstances and conditions allow, their integration into decision-making. We acknowledge that it will be important to take into account the opportunities and challenges, as well as the costs and benefits, of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, using the best available scientific data and analysis. We acknowledge that a mix of measures, including regulatory, voluntary and others applied at the national level and consistent with obligations under international agreements, could promote green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. We reaffirm that social policies are vital to promoting sustainable development.

64. We acknowledge that involvement of all stakeholders and their partnerships, networking and experience-sharing at all levels could help countries to learn from one another in identifying appropriate sustainable development policies, including green economy policies. We note the positive experiences in some countries, including in developing countries, in adopting green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication through an inclusive approach, and welcome the voluntary exchange of experiences, as well as capacity-building, in the different areas of sustainable development.

65. We recognize the power of communications technologies, including connection technologies and innovative applications, to promote knowledge exchange, technical cooperation and capacity-building for sustainable development. These technologies and applications can build capacity and enable the sharing of experiences and knowledge in the different areas of sustainable development in an open and transparent manner.

66. Recognizing the importance of linking financing, technology, capacity-building and national needs for sustainable development policies, including green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, we invite the United Nations system, in cooperation with relevant donors and international organizations, to coordinate and provide information upon request on:

(*a*) Matching interested countries with the partners that are best suited to provide requested support;

(*b*) Toolboxes and/or best practices in applying policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication at all levels;

(*c*) Models or good examples of policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

(*d*) Methodologies for evaluation of policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

(*e*) Existing and emerging platforms that contribute in this regard.

67. We underscore the importance of governments taking a leadership role in developing policies and strategies through an inclusive and transparent process. We also take note of the efforts of those countries, including developing countries, that have already initiated processes to prepare national green economy strategies and policies in support of sustainable development.

68. We invite relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations regional commissions, United Nations organizations and bodies, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development, according to their respective mandates, to support developing countries, upon request, to achieve sustainable development, including through, inter alia, green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in particular in least developed countries.

69. We also invite business and industry as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation to contribute to sustainable development and to develop sustainability strategies that integrate, inter alia, green economy policies.

70. We acknowledge the role of cooperatives and microenterprises in contributing to social inclusion and poverty reduction, in particular in developing countries.

71. We encourage existing and new partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to mobilize public financing complemented by the private sector, taking into account the interests of local and indigenous communities when appropriate. In this regard, governments should support initiatives for sustainable development, including promoting the contribution of the private sector to support green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

72. We recognize the critical role of technology as well as the importance of promoting innovation, in particular in developing countries. We invite governments, as appropriate, to create enabling frameworks that foster environmentally sound technology, research and development, and innovation, including in support of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

73. We emphasize the importance of technology transfer to developing countries, and recall the provisions on technology transfer, finance, access to information and intellectual property rights, as agreed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in particular its call to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We also take note of the further evolution of discussions and agreements on these issues since the adoption of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

74. We recognize that the efforts of developing countries that choose to implement green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be supported through technical and technological assistance.

IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development

A. Strengthening the three dimensions of sustainable development

75. We underscore the importance of a strengthened institutional framework for sustainable development which responds coherently and effectively to current and future challenges and efficiently bridges gaps in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. The institutional framework for sustainable development should integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner and enhance implementation by, inter alia, strengthening coherence and coordination, avoiding duplication of efforts and reviewing progress

in implementing sustainable development. We also reaffirm that the framework should be inclusive, transparent and effective and that it should find common solutions related to global challenges to sustainable development.

76. We recognize that effective governance at the local, subnational, national, regional and global levels representing the voices and interests of all is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should not be an end in itself, but a means to achieve sustainable development. We recognize that an improved and more effective institutional framework for sustainable development at the international level should be consistent with the Rio Principles, build on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and its objectives on the institutional framework for sustainable development, contribute to the implementation of our commitments in the outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields and take into account national priorities and the development strategies and priorities of developing countries. We therefore resolve to strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable development, which will, inter alia:

(*a*) Promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;

(*b*) Be based on an action- and result-oriented approach giving due regard to all relevant cross-cutting issues with the aim to contribute to the implementation of sustainable development;

(*c*) Underscore the importance of interlinkages among key issues and challenges and the need for a systematic approach to them at all relevant levels;

(*d*) Enhance coherence, reduce fragmentation and overlap and increase effectiveness, efficiency and transparency, while reinforcing coordination and cooperation;

(*e*) Promote full and effective participation of all countries in decision-making processes;

(*f*) Engage high-level political leaders, provide policy guidance and identify specific actions to promote effective implementation of sustainable development, including through voluntary sharing of experiences and lessons learned;

(*g*) Promote the science-policy interface through inclusive, evidence-based and transparent scientific assessments, as well as access to reliable, relevant and timely data in areas related to the three dimensions of sustainable development, building on existing mechanisms, as appropriate; in this regard, strengthen participation of all countries in international sustainable development processes and capacity-building especially for developing countries, including in conducting their own monitoring and assessments;

(*h*) Enhance the participation and effective engagement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the relevant international forums and, in this regard, promote transparency and broad public participation and partnerships to implement sustainable development;

(*i*) Promote the review and stocktaking of progress in the implementation of all sustainable development commitments, including commitments related to means of implementation.

B. Strengthening intergovernmental arrangements for sustainable development

77. We acknowledge the vital importance of an inclusive, transparent, reformed, strengthened and effective multilateral system in order to better address the urgent global challenges of sustainable development today, recognizing the universality and central role of the United Nations and reaffirming our commitment to promote and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations system.

78. We underscore the need to strengthen United Nations system-wide coherence and coordination, while ensuring appropriate accountability to Member States, by, inter alia, enhancing coherence in reporting and reinforcing cooperative efforts under existing inter-agency mechanisms and strategies to advance the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable

development within the United Nations system, including through exchange of information among its agencies, funds and programmes, and also with the international financial institutions and other relevant organizations such as the World Trade Organization, within their respective mandates.

79. We emphasize the need for an improved and more effective institutional framework for sustainable development which should be guided by the specific functions required and mandates involved; address the shortcomings of the current system; take into account all relevant implications; promote synergies and coherence; seek to avoid duplication and eliminate unnecessary overlaps within the United Nations system; and reduce administrative burdens and build on existing arrangements.

General Assembly

80. We reaffirm the role and authority of the General Assembly on global matters of concern to the international community, as set out in the Charter.

81. We further reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. In this regard, we call for the Assembly to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities and adequately address sustainable development in its agenda-setting, including through periodic high-level dialogues.

Economic and Social Council

82. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, and is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and supervision of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, in particular its functional commissions, and for promoting the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coherence and coordination. We also reaffirm the major role the Council plays in the overall coordination of funds, programmes and specialized agencies, ensuring coherence among them and avoiding duplication of mandates and activities.

83. We commit to strengthen the Economic and Social Council within its mandate under the Charter, as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and recognize its key role in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. We look forward to the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 of 20 November 2006 on the strengthening of the Council.

High-level political forum

84. We decide to establish a universal, intergovernmental, high-level political forum, building on the strengths, experiences, resources and inclusive participation modalities of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and subsequently replacing the Commission. The high-level political forum shall follow up on the implementation of sustainable development and should avoid overlap with existing structures, bodies and entities in a cost-effective manner.

85. The high-level forum could:

(*a*) Provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development;

(*b*) Enhance integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels;

(*c*) Provide a dynamic platform for regular dialogue and for stocktaking and agenda-setting to advance sustainable development;

(*d*) Have a focused, dynamic and action-oriented agenda, ensuring the appropriate consideration of new and emerging sustainable development challenges;

(*e*) Follow up and review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments contained in Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the outcome of the present Conference and, as appropriate, relevant outcomes of other United Nations summits and conferences, including the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,[110] as well as their respective means of implementation;

(*f*) Encourage high-level system-wide participation of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and invite to participate, as appropriate, other relevant multilateral financial and trade institutions and treaty bodies, within their respective mandates and in accordance with United Nations rules and provisions;

(*g*) Improve cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system on sustainable development programmes and policies;

(*h*) Promote transparency and implementation by further enhancing the consultative role and participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders at the international level in order to better make use of their expertise, while retaining the intergovernmental nature of discussions;

(*i*) Promote the sharing of best practices and experiences relating to the implementation of sustainable development and, on a voluntary basis, facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned;

(*j*) Promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies;

(*k*) Strengthen the science-policy interface through review of documentation, bringing together dispersed information and assessments, including in the form of a global sustainable development report, building on existing assessments;

(*l*) Enhance evidence-based decision-making at all levels and contribute to strengthening ongoing capacity-building for data collection and analysis in developing countries.

86. We decide to launch an intergovernmental and open, transparent and inclusive negotiation process under the General Assembly to define the format and organizational aspects of the high-level forum, with the aim of convening the first high-level forum at the beginning of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly. We will also consider the need for promoting intergenerational solidarity for the achievement of sustainable development, taking into account the needs of future generations, including by inviting the Secretary-General to present a report on this issue.

C. Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development

87. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as coordination within the United Nations system.

88. We are committed to strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. We reaffirm General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 establishing the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant resolutions that reinforce its mandate,

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[110] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011* (A/CONF.219/7), chaps. I and II.

as well as the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme of 7 February 1997[111] and the Malmö Ministerial Declaration of 31 May 2000.[112] In this regard, we invite the Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to adopt a resolution strengthening and upgrading the United Nations Environment Programme in the following manner:

(*a*) Establish universal membership in the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as other measures to strengthen its governance as well as its responsiveness and accountability to Member States;

(*b*) Have secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions to fulfil its mandate;

(*c*) Enhance the voice of the United Nations Environment Programme and its ability to fulfil its coordination mandate within the United Nations system by strengthening its engagement in key United Nations coordination bodies and empowering it to lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment;

(*d*) Promote a strong science-policy interface, building on existing international instruments, assessments, panels and information networks, including the Global Environment Outlook, as one of the processes aimed at bringing together information and assessment to support informed decision-making;

(*e*) Disseminate and share evidence-based environmental information, and raise public awareness on critical, as well as emerging, environmental issues;

(*f*) Provide capacity-building to countries, as well as support, and facilitate access to technology;

(*g*) Progressively consolidate headquarters functions in Nairobi, as well as strengthen its regional presence, in order to assist countries, upon request, in the implementation of their national environmental policies, collaborating closely with other relevant entities of the United Nations system;

(*h*) Ensure the active participation of all relevant stakeholders, drawing on best practices and models from relevant multilateral institutions and exploring new mechanisms to promote transparency and the effective engagement of civil society.

89. We recognize the significant contributions to sustainable development made by the multilateral environmental agreements. We acknowledge the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster (Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal,[113] Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade[114] and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants[115]). We encourage parties to multilateral environmental agreements to consider further measures, in these and other clusters, as appropriate, to promote policy coherence at all relevant levels, improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication and enhance coordination and cooperation among the multilateral environmental agreements, including the three Rio conventions, as well as with the United Nations system in the field.

90. We stress the need for the continuation of a regular review of the state of the Earth's changing environment and its impact on human well-being, and in this regard we welcome such

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[111] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/52/25), annex, decision 19/1, annex.

[112] Ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/55/25), annex I, decision SS.VI/1, annex.

[113] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1673, No. 28911.

[114] Ibid., vol. 2244, No. 39973.

[115] Ibid., vol. 2256, No. 40214.

initiatives as the Global Environment Outlook process aimed at bringing together environmental information and assessments and building national and regional capacity to support informed decision-making.

D. International financial institutions and United Nations operational activities

91. We recognize that sustainable development should be given due consideration by the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant entities such as international financial institutions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective existing mandates. In this regard, we invite them to further enhance the mainstreaming of sustainable development in their respective mandates, programmes, strategies and decision-making processes, in support of the efforts of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the achievement of sustainable development.

92. We reaffirm the importance of broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and in this regard take note of recent important decisions on reform of the governance structures, quotas and voting rights of the Bretton Woods institutions, better reflecting current realities and enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, and reiterate the importance of the reform of the governance of those institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

93. We call for the further mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system, and request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in this regard. We also call for and recognize the importance of the strengthening of policy coordination within key structures of the Secretariat of the United Nations so as to ensure system-wide coherence in support of sustainable development, while ensuring accountability to Member States.

94. We invite the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system to consider appropriate measures for integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions across the operational activities of the United Nations system. We also emphasize that increasing the financial contributions to the United Nations development system is key to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard we recognize the mutually reinforcing links among increased effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations development system, achieving concrete results in assisting developing countries in eradicating poverty and achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

95. We emphasize the need to strengthen operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the field that are well aligned with national sustainable development priorities of developing countries. In this regard, we emphasize that the fundamental characteristics and principles of United Nations operational activities set forth in the relevant General Assembly resolutions provide the overarching framework for all matters pertaining to the United Nations development assistance operations in the field. We recognize the importance of strengthening United Nations system coordination. We look forward to receiving the outcome of the independent evaluation of the "Delivering as one" initiative.

96. We call upon the United Nations system to improve the management of facilities and operations, by taking into account sustainable development practices, building on existing efforts and promoting cost effectiveness, and in accordance with legislative frameworks, including financial rules and regulations, while maintaining accountability to Member States.

E. Regional, national, subnational and local levels

97. We acknowledge the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development. Regional frameworks can complement and facilitate effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at the national level.

98. We encourage regional, national, subnational and local authorities, as appropriate, to develop and utilize sustainable development strategies as key instruments for guiding decision-making and implementation of sustainable development at all levels, and in this regard we recognize that integrated social, economic and environmental data and information, as well as effective analysis and assessment of implementation, are important in decision-making processes.

99. We encourage action at the regional, national, subnational and local levels to promote access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters, as appropriate.

100. We emphasize that regional and subregional organizations, including the United Nations regional commissions and their subregional offices, have a significant role to play in promoting a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in their respective regions. We underscore the need to support these institutions, including through the United Nations system, in the effective operationalization and implementation of sustainable development, and to facilitate institutional coherence and harmonization of relevant development policies, plans and programmes. In this regard, we urge these institutions to prioritize sustainable development through, inter alia, more efficient and effective capacity-building, development and implementation of regional agreements and arrangements as appropriate, and exchange of information, best practices and lessons learned. We also welcome regional and cross-regional initiatives for sustainable development. We, furthermore, recognize the need to ensure effective linkage among global, regional, subregional and national processes to advance sustainable development. We encourage the enhancement of the United Nations regional commissions and their subregional offices in their respective capacities to support Member States in implementing sustainable development.

101. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national, subnational and local levels as appropriate, and to this end we call upon countries to strengthen national, subnational and/or local institutions or relevant multi-stakeholder bodies and processes, as appropriate, dealing with sustainable development, including to coordinate on matters of sustainable development and to enable effective integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

102. We welcome regional and cross-regional initiatives for sustainable development, such as the Green Bridge Partnership Programme, which is voluntary and open for participation by all partners.

103. We underscore the need to ensure long-term political commitment to sustainable development taking into account national circumstances and priorities, and in this regard we encourage all countries to undertake the necessary actions and measures to achieve sustainable development.

V. Framework for action and follow-up

A. Thematic areas and cross-sectoral issues

104. We recognize that in order to achieve the objective of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, namely to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, as well as to address the themes of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development, we commit to address remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, to address new and emerging challenges and to seize new opportunities through the actions enumerated below in this framework for action, supported, as appropriate, through provision of means of implementation. We recognize that goals, targets and indicators, including, where appropriate, gender-sensitive indicators, are valuable in measuring and accelerating progress. We further note that progress in the implementation of the actions stipulated below can be enhanced by voluntarily sharing information, knowledge and experience.

Poverty eradication

105. We recognize that, three years from the 2015 target date of the Millennium Development Goals, while there has been progress in reducing poverty in some regions, this progress has been uneven and the number of people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in Africa.

106. We recognize that sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in developing countries is a key requirement for eradicating poverty and hunger and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, we emphasize that national efforts of developing countries should be complemented by an enabling environment aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries. We also emphasize the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, addressing the root causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels.

107. We recognize that promoting universal access to social services can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving development gains. Social protection systems that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are essential for eradicating poverty and advancing the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, we strongly encourage initiatives aimed at enhancing social protection for all people.

Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture

108. We reaffirm our commitments regarding the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. We acknowledge that food security and nutrition has become a pressing global challenge and, in this regard, we further reaffirm our commitment to enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food for present and future generations in line with the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, adopted on 16 November 2009,[116] including for children under the age of 2, and through, as appropriate, national, regional and global food security and nutrition strategies.

109. We recognize that a significant portion of the world's poor live in rural areas, and that rural communities play an important role in the economic development of many countries. We emphasize the need to revitalize the agricultural and rural development sectors, notably in developing countries, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. We recognize the importance of taking the necessary actions to better address the needs of rural communities by, inter alia, enhancing access by agricultural producers, in particular small producers, women, indigenous peoples and people living in vulnerable situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage. We reiterate the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and nutrition. We also recognize the importance of traditional sustainable agricultural practices, including traditional seed supply systems, including for many indigenous peoples and local communities.

110. Noting the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, we resolve to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, including by improving the functioning of markets and trading systems and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, by increasing public and private investment in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development. Key areas for investment and support include sustainable agricultural practices; rural infrastructure, storage capacities and related

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[116] See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

technologies; research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies; development of strong agricultural cooperatives and value chains; and the strengthening of urban-rural linkages. We also recognize the need to significantly reduce post-harvest and other food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain.

111. We reaffirm the necessity to promote, enhance and support more sustainable agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, that improves food security, eradicates hunger and is economically viable, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters. We also recognize the need to maintain natural ecological processes that support food production systems.

112. We stress the need to enhance sustainable livestock production systems, including by improving pasture land and irrigation schemes in line with national policies, legislation, rules and regulations, enhanced sustainable water management systems and efforts to eradicate and prevent the spread of animal diseases, recognizing that the livelihoods of farmers, including pastoralists, and the health of livestock are intertwined.

113. We also stress the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for food security and nutrition and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people.

114. We resolve to take action to enhance agricultural research, extension services, training and education to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability through the voluntary sharing of knowledge and good practices. We further resolve to improve access to information, technical knowledge and know-how, including through new information and communications technologies that empower farmers, fisherfolk and foresters to choose among diverse methods of achieving sustainable agricultural production. We call for the strengthening of international cooperation on agricultural research for development.

115. We reaffirm the important work and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security, including through its role in facilitating country-initiated assessments on sustainable food production and food security, and we encourage countries to give due consideration to implementing the Committee on World Food Security Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. We take note of the ongoing discussions on responsible agricultural investment in the framework of the Committee on World Food Security, as well as the principles for responsible agricultural investment.

116. We stress the need to address the root causes of excessive food price volatility, including its structural causes, at all levels, and the need to manage the risks linked to high and excessively volatile prices in agricultural commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban dwellers.

117. We underline the importance of timely, accurate and transparent information in helping to address excessive food price volatility, and in this regard take note of the Agricultural Market Information System hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and urge the participating international organizations, private sector actors and governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products.

118. We reaffirm that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agricultural and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security. We urge national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholder farmers, including women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets.

Water and sanitation

119. We recognize that water is at the core of sustainable development as it is closely linked to a number of key global challenges. We therefore reiterate the importance of integrating water into sustainable development, and underline the critical importance of water and sanitation within the three dimensions of sustainable development.

120. We reaffirm the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Declaration regarding halving by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and the development of integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans, ensuring sustainable water use. We commit to the progressive realization of access to safe and affordable drinking water and basic sanitation for all, as necessary for poverty eradication, women's empowerment and to protect human health, and to significantly improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels as appropriate. In this regard, we reiterate the commitments to support these efforts, in particular for developing countries, through the mobilization of resources from all sources, capacity-building and technology transfer.

121. We reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, to be progressively realized for our populations, with full respect for national sovereignty. We also highlight our commitment to the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005–2015.

122. We recognize the key role that ecosystems play in maintaining water quantity and quality, and support actions within respective national boundaries to protect and sustainably manage these ecosystems.

123. We underline the need to adopt measures to address floods, droughts and water scarcity, addressing the balance between water supply and demand, including, where appropriate, non-conventional water resources, and to mobilize financial resources and investment in infrastructure for water and sanitation services, in accordance with national priorities.

124. We stress the need to adopt measures to significantly reduce water pollution and increase water quality, significantly improve wastewater treatment and water efficiency and reduce water losses. In order to achieve this, we stress the need for international assistance and cooperation.

Energy

125. We recognize the critical role that energy plays in the development process, as access to sustainable modern energy services contributes to poverty eradication, saves lives, improves health and helps to provide for basic human needs. We stress that these services are essential to social inclusion and gender equality, and that energy is also a key input to production. We commit to facilitate support for access to these services by 1.4 billion people worldwide who are currently without them. We recognize that access to these services is critical for achieving sustainable development.

126. We emphasize the need to address the challenge of access to sustainable modern energy services for all, in particular for the poor, who are unable to afford these services even when they are available. We emphasize the need to take further action to improve this situation, including by mobilizing adequate financial resources, so as to provide these services in a reliable, affordable, economically viable and socially and environmentally acceptable manner in developing countries.

127. We reaffirm support for the implementation of national and subnational policies and strategies, based on individual national circumstances and development aspirations, using an appropriate energy mix to meet developmental needs, including through increased use of renewable energy sources and other low-emission technologies, the more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources. We commit to promoting sustainable modern energy services for all through national and subnational efforts, inter alia, on electrification and dissemination of sustainable cooking and heating solutions, including through collaborative

actions to share best practices and adopt policies, as appropriate. We urge governments to create enabling environments that facilitate public and private sector investment in relevant and needed cleaner energy technologies.

128. We recognize that improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy and cleaner and energy-efficient technologies are important for sustainable development, including in addressing climate change. We also recognize the need for energy efficiency measures in urban planning, buildings and transportation and in the production of goods and services and the design of products. We also recognize the importance of promoting incentives in favour of, and removing disincentives to, energy efficiency and the diversification of the energy mix, including promoting research and development in all countries, including developing countries.

129. We note the launching of the "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative by the Secretary-General, which focuses on access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energies. We are all determined to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality and, through this, help to eradicate poverty and lead to sustainable development and global prosperity. We recognize that the activities of countries in broader energy-related matters are of great importance and are prioritized according to their specific challenges, capacities and circumstances, including their energy mix.

Sustainable tourism

130. We emphasize that well-designed and managed tourism can make a significant contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, has close linkages to other sectors and can create decent jobs and generate trade opportunities. We recognize the need to support sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building that promote environmental awareness, conserve and protect the environment, respect wildlife, flora, biodiversity, ecosystems and cultural diversity, and improve the welfare and livelihoods of local communities by supporting their local economies and the human and natural environment as a whole. We call for enhanced support for sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building in developing countries in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

131. We encourage the promotion of investment in sustainable tourism, including ecotourism and cultural tourism, which may include creating small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, indigenous peoples and local communities in areas with high ecotourism potential. In this regard, we underline the importance of establishing, where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations, in accordance with national priorities and legislation, for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism.

Sustainable transport

132. We note that transportation and mobility are central to sustainable development. Sustainable transportation can enhance economic growth and improve accessibility. Sustainable transport achieves better integration of the economy while respecting the environment. We recognize the importance of the efficient movement of people and goods and access to environmentally sound, safe and affordable transportation as a means to improve social equity, health, resilience of cities, urban-rural linkages and productivity of rural areas. In this regard, we take into account road safety as part of our efforts to achieve sustainable development.

133. We support the development of sustainable transport systems, including energy-efficient multimodal transport systems, notably public mass transportation systems, clean fuels and vehicles, as well as improved transportation systems in rural areas. We recognize the need to promote an integrated approach to policymaking at the national, regional and local levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development. We also recognize that the special development needs of landlocked and transit developing countries need to be taken into account while establishing sustainable transit transport systems. We acknowledge the need for international support to developing countries in this regard.

Sustainable cities and human settlements

134. We recognize that, if they are well planned and developed, including through integrated planning and management approaches, cities can promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable societies. In this regard, we recognize the need for a holistic approach to urban development and human settlements that provides for affordable housing and infrastructure and prioritizes slum upgrading and urban regeneration. We commit to work towards improving the quality of human settlements, including the living and working conditions of both urban and rural dwellers in the context of poverty eradication so that all people have access to basic services, housing and mobility. We also recognize the need for conservation, as appropriate, of the natural and cultural heritage of human settlements, the revitalization of historic districts and the rehabilitation of city centres.

135. We commit to promote an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements, including by supporting local authorities, increasing public awareness and enhancing participation of urban residents, including the poor, in decision-making. We also commit to promote sustainable development policies that support inclusive housing and social services; a safe and healthy living environment for all, particularly children, youth, women and the elderly and disabled; affordable and sustainable transport and energy; the promotion, protection and restoration of safe and green urban spaces; safe and clean drinking water and sanitation; healthy air quality; the generation of decent jobs; and improved urban planning and slum upgrading. We further support the sustainable management of waste through the application of the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle). We underline the importance of considering disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risks in urban planning. We recognize the efforts of cities to balance development with rural regions.

136. We emphasize the importance of increasing the number of metropolitan regions, cities and towns that are implementing policies for sustainable urban planning and design in order to respond effectively to the expected growth of urban populations in the coming decades. We note that sustainable urban planning benefits from the involvement of multiple stakeholders as well as from full use of information and sex-disaggregated data, including on demographic trends, income distribution and informal settlements. We recognize the important role of municipal governments in setting a vision for sustainable cities, from the initiation of city planning through to revitalization of older cities and neighbourhoods, including by adopting energy efficiency programmes in building management and developing sustainable, locally appropriate transport systems. We further recognize the importance of mixed-use planning and of encouraging non-motorized mobility, including by promoting pedestrian and cycling infrastructures.

137. We recognize that partnerships among cities and communities play an important role in promoting sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need to strengthen existing cooperation mechanisms and platforms, partnership arrangements and other implementation tools to advance the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda[117] with the active involvement of all relevant United Nations entities and with the overall aim of achieving sustainable urban development. We further recognize the continuing need for adequate and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation so as to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

Health and population

138. We recognize that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development. We understand the goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating communicable and non-communicable diseases, and where populations can reach a state of physical, mental and social

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[117] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3–14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

well-being. We are convinced that action on the social and environmental determinants of health, both for the poor and the vulnerable and for the entire population, is important to create inclusive, equitable, economically productive and healthy societies. We call for the full realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

139. We also recognize the importance of universal health coverage to enhancing health, social cohesion and sustainable human and economic development. We pledge to strengthen health systems towards the provision of equitable universal coverage. We call for the involvement of all relevant actors for coordinated multisectoral action to address urgently the health needs of the world's population.

140. We emphasize that HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, influenza, polio and other communicable diseases remain serious global concerns, and we commit to redouble efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as well as to renew and strengthen the fight against malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases.

141. We acknowledge that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases constitutes one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the twenty-first century. We commit to strengthen health systems towards the provision of equitable, universal coverage and promote affordable access to prevention, treatment, care and support related to non-communicable diseases, especially cancer, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. We also commit to establish or strengthen multisectoral national policies for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. We recognize that reducing, inter alia, air, water and chemical pollution leads to positive effects on health.

142. We reaffirm the right to use, to the fullest extent, the provisions contained in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement),[118] the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health,[119] the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration,[120] and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the TRIPS Agreement, which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health, and in particular to promote access to medicines for all and encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard.

143. We call for further collaboration and cooperation at the national and international levels to strengthen health systems through increased health financing, recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce, through improved distribution and access to safe, affordable, effective and quality medicines, vaccines and medical technologies, and by improving health infrastructure. We support the leadership role of the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work.

144. We commit to systematically consider population trends and projections in our national, rural and urban development strategies and policies. Through forward-looking planning, we can seize the opportunities and address the challenges associated with demographic change, including migration.

145. We call for the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the outcomes of their review conferences, including the commitments leading to sexual and reproductive health and the promotion and protection of all human rights in this context. We emphasize the need for the provision of universal access to reproductive health, including family

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[118] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994-7).

[119] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2.

[120] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/540 and Corr.1.

planning and sexual health, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

146. We commit to reduce maternal and child mortality and to improve the health of women, youth and children. We reaffirm our commitment to gender equality and to protect the rights of women, men and youth to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including access to sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination and violence. We will work actively to ensure that health systems provide the necessary information and health services addressing the sexual and reproductive health of women, including by working towards universal access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning, as this is essential for women's health and advancing gender equality.

Promoting full and productive employment, decent work for all and social protection

147. We recognize that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration and protection are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that enabling environments to promote them need to be created at all levels.

148. We are concerned about labour market conditions and widespread deficits of available decent work opportunities, especially for young women and men. We urge all governments to address the global challenge of youth employment by developing and implementing strategies and policies that provide young people everywhere access to decent and productive work, as over the coming decades, decent jobs will need to be created to be able to ensure sustainable and inclusive development and reduce poverty.

149. We recognize the importance of job creation by investing in and developing sound, effective and efficient economic and social infrastructure and productive capacities for sustainable development and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth. We call upon countries to enhance infrastructure investment for sustainable development, and we agree to support United Nations funds, programmes and agencies to help to assist and promote the efforts of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in this regard.

150. We recognize the importance of job creation by adopting forward-looking macroeconomic policies that promote sustainable development and lead to sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, increase productive employment opportunities and promote agricultural and industrial development.

151. We emphasize the need to enhance employment and income opportunities for all, especially for women and men living in poverty, and in this regard we support national efforts to provide new job opportunities to the poor in both rural and urban areas, including support to small and medium-sized enterprises.

152. We recognize that workers should have access to education, skills, health care, social security, fundamental rights at work, social and legal protections, including occupational safety and health, and decent work opportunities. Governments, trade unions, workers and employers all have a role to play in promoting decent work for all, and all should help young people to gain access to needed skills and employment opportunities, including in new and emerging sectors. Women and men should have equal access to opportunities to acquire job skills, as well as to worker protections. We recognize the importance of a just transition, including programmes to help workers to adjust to changing labour market conditions.

153. We also recognize that informal unpaid work, performed mostly by women, contributes substantially to human well-being and sustainable development. In this regard, we commit to work towards safe and decent working conditions and access to social protection and education.

154. We recognize that opportunities for decent work for all and job creation can be generated through, inter alia, public and private investments in scientific and technological innovation, public works in restoring, regenerating and conserving natural resources and ecosystems, and social and community services. We are encouraged by government initiatives to create jobs for

poor people in restoring and managing natural resources and ecosystems, and we encourage the private sector to contribute to decent work for all and job creation for both women and men, and particularly for young people, including through partnerships with small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives. In this regard, we acknowledge the importance of efforts to promote the exchange of information and knowledge on decent work for all and job creation, including green jobs initiatives and related skills, and to facilitate the integration of relevant data into national economic and employment policies.

155. We encourage the sharing of experiences and best practices on ways to address the high levels of unemployment and underemployment, in particular among young people.

156. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, fostering growth, resilience, social justice and cohesion, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing social protection floors for all citizens. We support global dialogue on best practices for social protection programmes that takes into account the three dimensions of sustainable development and, in this regard, we note International Labour Organization Recommendation No. 202 concerning national floors of social protection.

157. We call upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability.

Oceans and seas

158. We recognize that oceans, seas and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical to sustaining it, and that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[121] provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources. We stress the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and of their resources for sustainable development, including through their contributions to poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, food security and creation of sustainable livelihoods and decent work, while at the same time protecting biodiversity and the marine environment and addressing the impacts of climate change. We therefore commit to protect, and restore, the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems, to maintain their biodiversity, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations, and to effectively apply an ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach in the management, in accordance with international law, of activities having an impact on the marine environment, to deliver on all three dimensions of sustainable development.

159. We recognize the importance of the Convention on the Law of the Sea to advancing sustainable development and its near universal adoption by States, and in this regard we urge all its parties to fully implement their obligations under the Convention.

160. We recognize the importance of building the capacity of developing countries to be able to benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and their resources, and in this regard we emphasize the need for cooperation in marine scientific research to implement the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, as well as for the transfer of technology, taking into account the

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[121] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology.[122]

161. We support the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, established under the auspices of the General Assembly, and look forward to the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014 and the subsequent consideration by the Assembly. We encourage consideration by States of the assessment findings at appropriate levels.

162. We recognize the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. We note the ongoing work under the auspices of the General Assembly of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. Building on the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group and before the end of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, we commit to address, on an urgent basis, the issue of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under the Convention on the Law of the Sea.

163. We note with concern that the health of oceans and marine biodiversity are negatively affected by marine pollution, including marine debris, especially plastic, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals and nitrogen-based compounds, from a number of marine and land-based sources, including shipping and land run-off. We commit to take action to reduce the incidence and impacts of such pollution on marine ecosystems, including through the effective implementation of relevant conventions adopted in the framework of the International Maritime Organization, and the follow-up of relevant initiatives such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities,[123] as well as the adoption of coordinated strategies to this end. We further commit to take action to, by 2025, based on collected scientific data, achieve significant reductions in marine debris to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment.

164. We note the significant threat that alien invasive species pose to marine ecosystems and resources, and commit to implement measures to prevent the introduction and manage the adverse environmental impacts of alien invasive species, including, as appropriate, those adopted in the framework of the International Maritime Organization.

165. We note that sea-level rise and coastal erosion are serious threats for many coastal regions and islands, particularly in developing countries, and in this regard we call upon the international community to enhance its efforts to address these challenges.

166. We call for support to initiatives that address ocean acidification and the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems and resources. In this regard, we reiterate the need to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification, as well as to enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems and of the communities whose livelihoods depend on them, and to support marine scientific research, monitoring and observation of ocean acidification and particularly vulnerable ecosystems, including through enhanced international cooperation in this regard.

167. We stress our concern about the potential environmental impacts of ocean fertilization. In this regard, we recall the decisions related to ocean fertilization adopted by the relevant intergovernmental bodies, and resolve to continue addressing ocean fertilization with utmost caution, consistent with the precautionary approach.

168. We commit to intensify our efforts to meet the 2015 target as agreed to in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce maximum

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[122] See Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, document IOC/INF-1203.

[123] See A/51/116, annex II.

sustainable yield on an urgent basis. In this regard, we further commit to urgently take the measures necessary to maintain or restore all stocks at least to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield, with the aim of achieving these goals in the shortest time feasible, as determined by their biological characteristics. To achieve this, we commit to urgently develop and implement science-based management plans, including by reducing or suspending fishing catch and fishing effort commensurate with the status of the stock. We further commit to enhance action to manage by-catch, discards and other adverse ecosystem impacts from fisheries, including by eliminating destructive fishing practices. We also commit to enhance actions to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems from significant adverse impacts, including through the effective use of impact assessments. Such actions, including those through competent organizations, should be undertaken consistent with international law, the applicable international instruments and relevant General Assembly resolutions and guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

169. We urge States parties to the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks[124] to fully implement that Agreement and to give, in accordance with Part VII of the Agreement, full recognition to the special requirements of developing States. Furthermore, we call upon all States to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries[125] and the international plans of action and technical guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

170. We acknowledge that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing deprive many countries of a crucial natural resource and remain a persistent threat to their sustainable development. We recommit to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing as advanced in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and to prevent and combat these practices, including by the following: developing and implementing national and regional action plans in accordance with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; implementing, in accordance with international law, effective and coordinated measures by coastal States, flag States, port States, chartering nations and the States of nationality of the beneficial owners and others who support or engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by identifying vessels engaged in such fishing and by depriving offenders of the benefits accruing from it; as well as cooperating with developing countries to systematically identify needs and build capacity, including support for monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement systems.

171. We call upon States that have signed the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing[126] to expedite procedures for its ratification with a view to its early entry into force.

172. We recognize the need for transparency and accountability in fisheries management by regional fisheries management organizations. We recognize the efforts already made by those regional fisheries management organizations that have undertaken independent performance reviews, and call upon all regional fisheries management organizations to regularly undertake such reviews and make the results publicly available. We encourage implementation of the recommendations of such reviews and recommend that the comprehensiveness of those reviews be strengthened over time, as necessary.

173. We reaffirm our commitment in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and overcapacity, taking

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[124] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2167, No. 37924.

[125] *International Fisheries Instruments with Index* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.V.11), sect. III.

[126] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the Conference of FAO, Thirty-sixth Session, Rome, 18–23 November 2009* (C 2009/REP and Corr.1–3), appendix E.

into account the importance of this sector to developing countries, and we reiterate our commitment to conclude multilateral disciplines on fisheries subsidies that will give effect to the mandates of the World Trade Organization Doha Development Agenda[127] and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration[128] to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation, taking into account the importance of the sector to development priorities, poverty reduction and livelihood and food security concerns. We encourage States to further improve the transparency and reporting of existing fisheries subsidies programmes through the World Trade Organization. Given the state of fisheries resources, and without prejudicing the Doha and Hong Kong ministerial mandates on fisheries subsidies or the need to conclude these negotiations, we encourage States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies or from extending or enhancing existing ones.

174. We urge the identification and mainstreaming by 2014 of strategies that further assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in developing their national capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries, including through improved market access for fish products from developing countries.

175. We commit to observe the need to ensure access to fisheries and the importance of access to markets, by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisherfolk and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples and their communities, particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States.

176. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contributions of coral reefs, in particular to islands and other coastal States, as well as the significant vulnerability of coral reefs and mangroves to impacts, including from climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution. We support international cooperation with a view to conserving coral reef and mangrove ecosystems and realizing their social, economic and environmental benefits, as well as facilitating technical collaboration and voluntary information-sharing.

177. We reaffirm the importance of area-based conservation measures, including marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on best available scientific information, as a tool for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components. We note decision X/2 of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Nagoya, Japan, from 18 to 29 October 2010, that, by 2020, 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are to be conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.[129]

Small island developing States

178. We reaffirm that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, including their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base, and exposure to global environmental challenges and external economic shocks, including to a large range of impacts from climate change and potentially more frequent and intense natural disasters. We note with concern that the outcome of

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[127] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[128] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC.

[129] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27, annex.

the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy[130] concluded that small island developing States have made less progress than most other groupings, or even regressed, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and debt sustainability. Sea-level rise and other adverse impacts of climate change continue to pose a significant risk to small island developing States and their efforts to achieve sustainable development and, for many, represent the gravest of threats to their survival and viability, including for some through the loss of territory. We also remain concerned that, while small island developing States have progressed in the areas of gender, health, education and the environment, their overall progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven.

179. We call for continued and enhanced efforts to assist small island developing States in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy. We also call for a strengthening of United Nations system support to small island developing States in keeping with the multiple ongoing and emerging challenges faced by these States in achieving sustainable development.

180. Building on the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, we call for the convening in 2014 of a third international conference on small island developing States, recognizing the importance of coordinated, balanced and integrated actions to address the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States, and we invite the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session to determine the modalities of the conference.

Least developed countries

181. We agree to effectively implement the Istanbul Programme of Action and to fully integrate its priority areas into the present framework for action, the broader implementation of which will contribute to the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of enabling half the least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020.

Landlocked developing countries

182. We invite Member States, including development partners, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to speed up further the implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action, in a better coordinated manner, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communications and energy infrastructure, so as to support the sustainable development of landlocked developing countries.

Africa

183. While we acknowledge that some progress has been made towards the fulfilment of international commitments related to Africa's development needs, we emphasize that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development on the continent.

184. We call upon the international community to enhance support and fulfil commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development, and welcome the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development. We also welcome the progress made by African countries in deepening democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourage African countries to continue their efforts in this regard. We invite all Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support African countries in strengthening human capacities and

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[130] See resolution 65/2.

democratic institutions, consistent with their priorities and objectives, with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels, including by facilitating the transfer of technology needed by African countries as mutually agreed. We recognize the continued efforts by African countries to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development and the need for the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support these development efforts by African countries, and welcome the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard.

Regional efforts

185. We encourage coordinated regional actions to promote sustainable development. We recognize, in this regard, that important steps have been taken to promote sustainable development, in particular in the Arab region, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia-Pacific region, through relevant forums, including within the United Nations regional commissions. While noting that challenges remain in several areas, the international community welcomes these efforts, and the results already achieved, and calls for actions at all levels for their further development and implementation.

Disaster risk reduction

186. We reaffirm our commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters,[131] and call for States, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, subregional, regional and international organizations and civil society to accelerate implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the achievement of its goals. We call for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and, as appropriate, to be integrated into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels and considered within relevant future frameworks. We invite governments at all levels, as well as relevant subregional, regional and international organizations, to commit to adequate, timely and predictable resources for disaster risk reduction in order to enhance the resilience of cities and communities to disasters, according to their own circumstances and capacities.

187. We recognize the importance of early warning systems as part of effective disaster risk reduction at all levels in order to reduce economic and social damages, including the loss of human life, and in this regard encourage States to integrate such systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. We encourage donors and the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of disaster risk reduction in developing countries, as appropriate, through technical assistance, technology transfer as mutually agreed, capacity-building and training programmes. We further recognize the importance of comprehensive hazard and risk assessments, and knowledge- and information-sharing, including reliable geospatial information. We commit to undertake and strengthen in a timely manner risk assessment and disaster risk reduction instruments.

188. We stress the importance of stronger interlinkages among disaster risk reduction, recovery and long-term development planning, and call for more coordinated and comprehensive strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations into public and private investment, decision-making and the planning of humanitarian and development actions, in order to reduce risk, increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development. In this regard, we recognize the need to integrate a gender perspective into the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk management.

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189. We call for all relevant stakeholders, including governments, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and civil society, to take appropriate and effective measures, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development, including by strengthening coordination and cooperation to reduce exposure to risk for the protection of people, and infrastructure and other national assets, from the impact of disasters, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action and any post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

Climate change

190. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we express profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally. We are deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing increased impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. In this regard, we emphasize that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority.

191. We underscore that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. We recall that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides that parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. We note with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of mitigation pledges by parties in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2° C, or 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels. We recognize the importance of mobilizing funding from a variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including innovative sources of finance, to support nationally appropriate mitigation actions, adaptation measures, technology development and transfer and capacity-building in developing countries. In this regard, we welcome the launching of the Green Climate Fund, and call for its prompt operationalization so as to have an early and adequate replenishment process.

192. We urge parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and parties to the Kyoto Protocol thereto[132] to fully implement their commitments, as well as decisions adopted under those agreements. In this regard, we will build upon the progress achieved, including at the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Durban, South Africa, from 28 November to 9 December 2011.

Forests

193. We highlight the social, economic and environmental benefits of forests to people and the contributions of sustainable forest management to the themes and objective of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. We support cross-sectoral and cross-institutional policies promoting sustainable forest management. We reaffirm that the wide range of products and services that forests provide creates opportunities to address many of the most pressing sustainable development challenges. We call for enhanced efforts to achieve the sustainable management of forests, reforestation, restoration and afforestation, and we support all efforts that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation, including promoting trade in legally harvested forest products. We note the importance of such ongoing initiatives as

reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. We call for increased efforts to strengthen forest governance frameworks and means of implementation, in accordance with the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests,[133] in order to achieve sustainable forest management. To this end, we commit to improving the livelihoods of people and communities by creating the conditions needed for them to sustainably manage forests, including by strengthening cooperation arrangements in the areas of finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, capacity-building and governance, as well as by promoting secure land tenure, particularly with regard to decision-making and benefit-sharing, in accordance with national legislation and priorities.

194. We call for urgent implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the occasion of the launch of the International Year of Forests.[134]

195. We recognize that the United Nations Forum on Forests, with its universal membership and comprehensive mandate, plays a vital role in addressing forest-related issues in a holistic and integrated manner and promoting international policy coordination and cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management. We invite the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to continue its support to the Forum and encourage stakeholders to remain actively engaged in the work of the Forum.

196. We stress the importance of integrating sustainable forest management objectives and practices into the mainstream of economic policy and decision-making, and to that end we commit to working through the governing bodies of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to integrate, as appropriate, the sustainable management of all types of forests into their strategies and programmes.

Biodiversity

197. We reaffirm the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being. We recognize the severity of the global loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems, and emphasize that these undermine global development, affecting food security and nutrition, the provision of and access to water and the health of the rural poor and of people worldwide, including present and future generations. This highlights the importance of the conservation of biodiversity, enhancing habitat connectivity and building ecosystem resilience. We recognize that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their wider application can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods. We further recognize that indigenous peoples and local communities are often the most directly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystems and thus are often the most immediately affected by their loss and degradation.

198. We reiterate our commitment to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and call for urgent actions that effectively reduce the rate of, halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity. In this context, we affirm the importance of implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting.[129]

199. We note the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological

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[133] Resolution 62/98, annex.

Diversity,[129] and we invite parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to ratify or accede to the Protocol, so as to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible opportunity. We acknowledge the role of access and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability.

200. We welcome the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the commitment to substantially increasing resources from all sources in support of biodiversity, in accordance with decisions taken at the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

201. We support mainstreaming the consideration of the socioeconomic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities. We encourage investments, through appropriate incentives and policies, which support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and restoration of degraded ecosystems, consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations.

202. We agree to promote international cooperation and partnerships, as appropriate, and information exchange, and in this context we welcome the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, 2011–2020, for the purpose of encouraging the active involvement of all stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, with the vision of living in harmony with nature.

203. We recognize the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[135] an international agreement that stands at the intersection between trade, the environment and development, promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, should contribute to tangible benefits for local people and ensures that no species entering into international trade is threatened with extinction. We recognize the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on both the supply and demand sides. In this regard, we emphasize the importance of effective international cooperation among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations. We further stress the importance of basing the listing of species on agreed criteria.

204. We take note of the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and invite an early commencement of its work in order to provide the best available policy-relevant information on biodiversity to assist decision makers.

Desertification, land degradation and drought

205. We recognize the economic and social significance of good land management, including soil, particularly its contribution to economic growth, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture and food security, eradicating poverty, women's empowerment, addressing climate change and improving water availability. We stress that desertification, land degradation and drought are challenges of a global dimension and continue to pose serious challenges to the sustainable development of all countries, in particular developing countries. We also stress the particular challenges this poses for Africa, the least developed countries and the landlocked developing countries. In this regard, we express deep concern at the devastating consequences of cyclical drought and famine in Africa, in particular in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region, and call for urgent action through short-, medium- and long-term measures at all levels.

206. We recognize the need for urgent action to reverse land degradation. In view of this, we will strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world in the context of sustainable development. This should act to catalyse financial resources from a range of public and private sources.

207. We reaffirm our resolve, in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, to take coordinated action nationally, regionally and internationally, to monitor, globally, land degradation and restore degraded lands in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. We resolve to support and strengthen the implementation of the Convention and the ten-year strategic plan and framework to enhance its implementation (2008–2018),[136] including by mobilizing adequate, predictable and timely financial resources. We note the importance of mitigating the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought, including by preserving and developing oases, restoring degraded lands, improving soil quality and improving water management, in order to contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication. In this regard, we encourage and recognize the importance of partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of land resources. We also encourage capacity-building, extension training programmes and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at deepening understanding and raising awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management policies and practices.

208. We stress the importance of the further development and implementation of scientifically based, sound and socially inclusive methods and indicators for monitoring and assessing the extent of desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as the importance of efforts under way to promote scientific research and strengthen the scientific base of activities to address desertification and drought in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. In this respect, we take note of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth session, held in Changwon City, Republic of Korea, from 10 to 21 October 2011, to establish an ad hoc working group, taking into account regional balance, to discuss specific options for the provision of scientific advice to its parties.[137]

209. We reiterate the need for cooperation through the sharing of climate and weather information and forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as to dust storms and sandstorms, at the global, regional and subregional levels. In this regard, we invite States and relevant organizations to cooperate in the sharing of related information, forecasting and early warning systems.

Mountains

210. We recognize that the benefits derived from mountain regions are essential for sustainable development. Mountain ecosystems play a crucial role in providing water resources to a large portion of the world's population; fragile mountain ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, deforestation and forest degradation, land use change, land degradation and natural disasters; and mountain glaciers around the world are retreating and getting thinner, with increasing impacts on the environment and human well-being.

211. We further recognize that mountains are often home to communities, including indigenous peoples and local communities, that have developed sustainable uses of mountain resources. These communities are, however, often marginalized, and we therefore stress that continued effort will be required to address poverty, food security and nutrition, social exclusion and environmental degradation in these areas. We invite States to strengthen cooperative action with effective involvement and sharing of experience of all relevant stakeholders, by strengthening existing arrangements, agreements and centres of excellence for sustainable mountain development, as well as exploring new arrangements and agreements, as appropriate.

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[136] A/C.2/62/7, annex.

212. We call for greater efforts towards the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity. We encourage States to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches, including by incorporating mountain-specific policies into national sustainable development strategies, which could include, inter alia, poverty reduction plans and programmes for mountain areas, particularly in developing countries. In this regard, we call for international support for sustainable mountain development in developing countries.

Chemicals and waste

213. We recognize that the sound management of chemicals is crucial for the protection of human health and the environment. We further recognize that growing global production and use of chemicals and their prevalence in the environment calls for increased international cooperation. We reaffirm our aim to achieve, by 2020, the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous waste in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. We also reaffirm our commitment to an approach for the sound management of chemicals and waste, at all levels, that responds in an effective, efficient, coherent and coordinated manner to new and emerging issues and challenges, and encourage further progress across countries and regions in order to fill the gaps in the implementation of commitments.

214. We call for the effective implementation and strengthening of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management[138] as part of a robust, coherent, effective and efficient system for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, including to respond to emerging challenges.

215. We are deeply concerned that many countries, in particular the least developed countries, lack the capacity for sound management of chemicals and waste throughout their life cycles. Additional efforts are needed to enhance work towards strengthening capacities, including through partnerships, technical assistance and improved governance structures. We encourage countries and organizations which have made progress towards achieving the goal of sound management of chemicals by 2020 to assist other countries by sharing knowledge, experience and best practices.

216. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among chemical and waste conventions, namely the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention, and encourage continued enhanced coordination and cooperation among them and with the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. We take note of the important role of the regional and coordinating centres of the Basel Convention and of those of the Stockholm Convention.

217. We commend existing public-private partnerships, and call for continued, new and innovative public-private partnerships among industry, governments, academia and other non-governmental stakeholders, aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound chemicals and waste management, including for waste prevention.

218. We recognize the importance of adopting a life-cycle approach and of further development and implementation of policies for resource efficiency and environmentally sound waste management. We therefore commit to further reduce, reuse and recycle waste (the 3Rs) and to increase energy recovery from waste, with a view to managing the majority of global waste in an environmentally sound manner and, where possible, as a resource. Solid wastes, such as electronic waste and plastics, pose particular challenges, which should be addressed. We call for the development and enforcement of comprehensive national and local waste management policies, strategies, laws and regulations.

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[138] See the report of the International Conference on Chemicals Management on the work of its first session

219. We urge countries and other stakeholders to take all possible measures to prevent the unsound management of hazardous wastes and their illegal dumping, particularly in countries where the capacity to deal with these wastes is limited, in a manner consistent with the obligations of countries under relevant international instruments. In this context, we welcome the relevant decisions taken at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, held in Cartagena, Colombia, from 17 to 21 October 2011.[139]

220. We recognize the importance of science-based assessments of the risks posed by chemicals to human beings and the environment and of reducing human and environmental exposure to hazardous chemicals. We encourage the development of environmentally sound and safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in products and processes. To this end, we encourage, inter alia, life-cycle assessment, public information, extended producer responsibility, research and development, sustainable design and knowledge-sharing, as appropriate.

221. We welcome the ongoing negotiating process on a global legally binding instrument on mercury to address the risks to human health and the environment, and call for a successful outcome to the negotiations.

222. We recognize that the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances is resulting in a rapid increase in the use and release of high global warming potential hydrofluorocarbons to the environment. We support a gradual phase-down in the consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons.

223. We acknowledge that sustainable and adequate long-term funding is a key element for the sound management of chemicals and waste, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, we welcome the consultative process on financing options for chemicals and waste, initiated to consider the need for heightened efforts to increase the political priority accorded to sound management of chemicals and waste, and the increased need for sustainable, predictable, adequate and accessible financing for the chemicals and waste agenda. We look forward to the forthcoming proposals by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, which will be considered by the International Conference on Chemicals Management and at the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, which will be held in Nairobi, from 18 to 22 February 2013.

Sustainable consumption and production

224. We recall the commitments made in the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on sustainable consumption and production and, in particular, the request in chapter III of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to encourage and promote the development of a ten-year framework of programmes. We recognize that fundamental changes in the way societies consume and produce are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development.

225. Countries reaffirm the commitments they have made to phase out harmful and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and undermine sustainable development. We invite others to consider rationalizing inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by removing market distortions, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, with such policies taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries, with the aim of minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development and in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

226. We adopt the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns,[140] and highlight the fact that the programmes included in the framework are

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[139] See United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CHW.10/28, annex I.

voluntary. We invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to designate a Member State body to take any necessary steps to fully operationalize the framework.

Mining

227. We acknowledge that minerals and metals make a major contribution to the world economy and modern societies. We note that mining industries are important to all countries with mineral resources, in particular developing countries. We also note that mining offers the opportunity to catalyse broad-based economic development, reduce poverty and assist countries in meeting internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, when managed effectively and properly. We acknowledge that countries have the sovereign right to develop their mineral resources according to their national priorities and a responsibility regarding the exploitation of resources, as described in the Rio Principles. We further acknowledge that mining activities should maximize social and economic benefits, as well as effectively address negative environmental and social impacts. In this regard, we recognize that governments need strong capacities to develop, manage and regulate their mining industries, in the interest of sustainable development.

228. We recognize the importance of strong and effective legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and practices for the mining sector that deliver economic and social benefits and include effective safeguards that reduce social and environmental impacts, as well as conserve biodiversity and ecosystems, including during post-mining closure. We call upon governments and businesses to promote the continuous improvement of accountability and transparency, as well as the effectiveness of the relevant existing mechanisms to prevent illicit financial flows from mining activities.

Education

229. We reaffirm our commitments to the right to education, and in this regard we commit to strengthen international cooperation to achieve universal access to primary education, particularly for developing countries. We further reaffirm that full access to quality education at all levels is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development, poverty eradication, gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as human development, for the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and for the full participation of both women and men, in particular young people. In this regard, we stress the need for ensuring equal access to education for persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, local communities, ethnic minorities and people living in rural areas.

230. We recognize that the younger generations are the custodians of the future, and the need for better quality and access to education beyond the primary level. We therefore resolve to improve the capacity of our education systems to prepare people to pursue sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training, the development of sustainability curricula, the development of training programmes that prepare students for careers in fields related to sustainability, and more effective use of information and communications technologies to enhance learning outcomes. We call for enhanced cooperation among schools, communities and authorities in efforts to promote access to quality education at all levels.

231. We encourage Member States to promote sustainable development awareness among youth, inter alia by promoting programmes for non-formal education in accordance with the goals of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005–2014).

232. We emphasize the importance of greater international cooperation to improve access to education, including by building and strengthening education infrastructure and increasing investment in education, particularly investment to improve the quality of education for all in developing countries. We encourage international educational exchanges and partnerships, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships to help to achieve global education goals.

233. We resolve to promote education for sustainable development and to integrate sustainable development more actively into education beyond the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

234. We strongly encourage educational institutions to consider adopting good practices in sustainability management on their campuses and in their communities, with the active participation of, inter alia, students, teachers and local partners, and teaching sustainable development as an integrated component across disciplines.

235. We underscore the importance of supporting educational institutions, especially higher educational institutions in developing countries, to carry out research and innovation for sustainable development, including in the field of education, and to develop quality and innovative programmes, including entrepreneurship and business skills training, professional, technical and vocational training and lifelong learning, geared to bridging skills gaps for advancing national sustainable development objectives.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

236. We reaffirm the vital role of women and the need for their full and equal participation and leadership in all areas of sustainable development, and decide to accelerate the implementation of our respective commitments in this regard as contained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[141] as well as Agenda 21, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

237. We recognize that, although progress on gender equality has been made in some areas, the potential of women to engage in, contribute to and benefit from sustainable development as leaders, participants and agents of change has not been fully realized, owing to, inter alia, persistent social, economic and political inequalities. We support prioritizing measures to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in all spheres of our societies, including the removal of barriers to their full and equal participation in decision-making and management at all levels, and we emphasize the impact of setting specific targets and implementing temporary measures, as appropriate, for substantially increasing the number of women in leadership positions, with the aim of achieving gender parity.

238. We resolve to unlock the potential of women as drivers of sustainable development, including through the repeal of discriminatory laws and the removal of formal barriers, ensuring equal access to justice and legal support, the reform of institutions to ensure competence and capacity for gender mainstreaming and the development and adoption of innovative and special approaches to address informal, harmful practices that act as barriers to gender equality. In this regard, we commit to creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of women and girls everywhere, particularly in rural areas and local communities and among indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

239. We commit to actively promote the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data in policy, programme design and monitoring frameworks, in accordance with national circumstances and capacities, in order to deliver on the promise of sustainable development for all.

240. We are committed to equal rights and opportunities for women in political and economic decision-making and resource allocation and to removing any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy. We resolve to undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology.

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[141] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

241. We are committed to promote the equal access of women and girls to education, basic services, economic opportunities and health-care services, including addressing women's sexual and reproductive health, and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action.

242. We recognize that gender equality and the effective participation of women are important for effective action on all aspects of sustainable development.

243. We support the work of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), in promoting and achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in all aspects of life, including with respect to the linkages between gender equality and women's empowerment and the promotion of sustainable development. We support the work of UN-Women in leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in this regard.

244. We invite donors and international organizations, including the United Nations system organizations, as well as the international financial institutions, regional banks and major groups, including the private sector, to integrate fully commitments and considerations on gender equality and women's empowerment and to ensure the participation of women and effective gender mainstreaming in their decision-making and full programming cycle. We invite them to play a supportive role in the efforts of developing countries to integrate fully commitments and considerations on gender equality and women's empowerment and ensure the participation of women and effective gender mainstreaming in their decision-making, programme planning, budgeting and implementation, in accordance with national legislation, priorities and capacities.

B. Sustainable development goals

245. We underscore that the Millennium Development Goals are a useful tool in focusing achievement of specific development gains as part of a broad development vision and framework for the development activities of the United Nations, for national priority-setting and for mobilization of stakeholders and resources towards common goals. We therefore remain firmly committed to their full and timely achievement.

246. We recognize that the development of goals could also be useful for pursuing focused and coherent action on sustainable development. We further recognize the importance and utility of a set of sustainable development goals, based on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, which fully respect all the Rio Principles, taking into account different national circumstances, capacities and priorities, are consistent with international law, build upon commitments already made and contribute to the full implementation of the outcomes of all major summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the present outcome document. The goals should address and incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and their interlinkages. They should be coherent with and integrated into the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, thus contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and serving as a driver for implementation and mainstreaming of sustainable development in the United Nations system as a whole. The development of these goals should not divert focus or effort from the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

247. We also underscore that sustainable development goals should be action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries, while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We also recognize that the goals should address and be focused on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development, being guided by the present outcome document. Governments should drive implementation with the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate.

248. We resolve to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on sustainable development goals that is open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global

sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly. An open working group shall be constituted no later than at the opening of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly and shall comprise thirty representatives, nominated by Member States from the five United Nations regional groups, with the aim of achieving fair, equitable and balanced geographical representation. At the outset, this open working group will decide on its methods of work, including developing modalities to ensure the full involvement of relevant stakeholders and expertise from civil society, the scientific community and the United Nations system in its work, in order to provide a diversity of perspectives and experience. It will submit a report, to the Assembly at its sixty-eighth session, containing a proposal for sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action.

249. The process needs to be coordinated and coherent with the processes to consider the post-2015 development agenda. The initial input to the work of the working group will be provided by the Secretary-General, in consultation with national Governments. In order to provide technical support to the process and to the work of the working group, we request the Secretary-General to ensure all necessary input and support to this work from the United Nations system, including by establishing an inter-agency technical support team and expert panels, as needed, drawing on all relevant expert advice. Reports on the progress of work will be made regularly to the General Assembly.

250. We recognize that progress towards the achievement of the goals needs to be assessed and accompanied by targets and indicators, while taking into account different national circumstances, capacities and levels of development.

251. We recognize that there is a need for global, integrated and scientifically based information on sustainable development. In this regard, we request the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support the regional economic commissions in collecting and compiling national inputs in order to inform this global effort. We further commit to mobilizing financial resources and capacity-building, particularly for developing countries, to achieve this endeavour.

VI. Means of implementation

252. We reaffirm that the means of implementation identified in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development are indispensable for achieving the full and effective translation of sustainable development commitments into tangible sustainable development outcomes. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We reaffirm that developing countries need additional resources for sustainable development. We recognize the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing in order to promote sustainable development. We acknowledge that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

A. Finance

253. We call upon all countries to prioritize sustainable development in the allocation of resources in accordance with national priorities and needs, and we recognize the crucial importance of enhancing financial support from all sources for sustainable development for all countries, in particular developing countries. We recognize the importance of international, regional and national financial mechanisms, including those accessible to subnational and local authorities, to the implementation of sustainable development programmes, and call for their strengthening and implementation. New partnerships and innovative sources of financing can play a role in complementing sources of financing for sustainable development. We encourage their further exploration and use, alongside the traditional means of implementation.

254. We recognize th[illegible] for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to give strong support to developing countries in their efforts to promote sustainable development, including through actions undertaken in accordance with the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and for achieving sustainable development goals.

255. We agree to establish an intergovernmental process under the auspices of the General Assembly, with technical support from the United Nations system and in open and broad consultation with relevant international and regional financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders. The process will assess financing needs, consider the effectiveness, consistency and synergies of existing instruments and frameworks and evaluate additional initiatives, with a view to preparing a report proposing options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives.

256. An intergovernmental committee, comprising thirty experts nominated by regional groups, with equitable geographical representation, will implement this process, concluding its work by 2014.

257. We request the General Assembly to consider the report of the intergovernmental committee and take appropriate action.

258. We recognize that the fulfilment of all commitments related to official development assistance is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements in order to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance to the least developed countries, in accordance with their commitments. To build on progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively, we stress the importance of democratic governance, improved transparency and accountability, and managing for results. We strongly encourage all donors to establish, as soon as possible, rolling indicative timetables that illustrate how they aim to reach their goals, in accordance with their respective budget allocation process. We stress the importance of mobilizing greater domestic support in developed countries towards the fulfilment of their commitments, including by raising public awareness, providing data on the development impact of aid provided and demonstrating tangible results.

259. We welcome increasing efforts to improve the quality of official development assistance and to increase its development impact. We also recognize the need to improve development effectiveness, increase programme-based approaches, use country systems for activities managed by the public sector, reduce transaction costs and improve mutual accountability and transparency, and in this regard we call upon all donors to untie aid to the maximum extent. We will further make development more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term. We recognize the importance of efforts by developing countries to strengthen leadership of their own development, national institutions, systems and capacity to ensure the best results for effective development by engaging with parliaments and citizens in shaping those policies and deepening engagement with civil society organizations. We should also bear in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee development effectiveness. The specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered.

260. We note that the aid architecture has changed significantly in the current decade. New aid providers and novel partnership approaches, which utilize new modalities of cooperation, have contributed to increasing the flow of resources. Further, the interplay of development assistance

with private investment, trade and new development actors provides new opportunities for aid to leverage private resource flows. We reiterate our support for South-South cooperation, as well as triangular cooperation, which provide much-needed additional resources to the implementation of development programmes. We recognize the importance and different history and particularities of South-South cooperation, and stress that South-South cooperation should be seen as an expression of solidarity and cooperation between countries, based on their shared experiences and objectives. Both forms of cooperation support a development agenda that addresses the particular needs and expectations of developing countries. We also recognize that South-South cooperation complements rather than substitutes for North-South cooperation. We acknowledge the role played by middle-income developing countries as providers and recipients of development cooperation.

261. We invite the international financial institutions, within their respective mandates, to continue providing financial resources, including through specific mechanisms for the promotion of sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries.

262. We recognize that greater coherence and coordination among the various funding mechanisms and initiatives related to sustainable development are crucial. We reiterate the importance of ensuring that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing from all sources to promote sustainable development.

263. We recognize that ongoing serious global financial and economic challenges carry the possibility of undoing years of hard work and gains made in relation to the debt of developing countries. We further recognize the need to assist developing countries in ensuring long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate.

264. We stress the need for adequate funding for the operational activities of the United Nations development system, as well as the need to make funding more predictable, effective and efficient as part of wider efforts to mobilize new, additional and predictable resources to achieve the objectives that we have set forth in the present outcome document.

265. We recognize the important achievements of the Global Environment Facility over the past twenty years in funding environmental projects and welcome important reform processes that the Facility has carried out during recent years, and we call for its further improvement and encourage the Facility to take additional steps, within its mandate, to make resources more accessible to meet country needs for the national implementation of their international environmental commitments. We support further simplification of procedures and assistance to developing countries, in particular in assisting the least developed countries, Africa and small island developing States in accessing resources from the Facility, and enhanced coordination with other instruments and programmes focusing on environmentally sustainable development.

266. We stress that fighting corruption and illicit financial flows at both the national and international levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation, and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger and sustainable development. We are determined to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all its manifestations, which requires strong institutions at all levels, and urge all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption[142] and begin its implementation.

267. We consider that innovative financing mechanisms can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis. Such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing. While recognizing the considerable progress in innovative sources of financing for development, we call for a scaling-up of present initiatives, where appropriate.

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[142] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

268. We recognize that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning and socially and environmentally responsible private sector is a valuable instrument that can offer a crucial contribution to economic growth and reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. In order to foster private sector development, we shall continue to pursue appropriate national policy and regulatory frameworks in a manner consistent with national laws to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, and to facilitate entrepreneurship and innovation, including among women, the poor and the vulnerable. We will work to improve income growth and distribution, inter alia, by raising productivity, empowering women, protecting labour rights and taxation. We recognize that the appropriate role of government in relation to the promotion and regulation of the private sector will vary from country to country, depending on national circumstances.

B. Technology

269. We emphasize the importance of technology transfer to developing countries, and recall the provisions on technology transfer, finance, access to information and intellectual property rights as agreed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in particular its call to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We also take note of the further evolution of discussions and agreements on these issues since the adoption of the Plan of Implementation.

270. We stress the importance of access by all countries to environmentally sound technologies, new knowledge, know-how and expertise. We further stress the importance of cooperative action on technology innovation, research and development. We agree to explore modalities in the relevant forums for enhanced access to environmentally sound technologies by developing countries.

271. We underline the need for enabling environments for the development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of environmentally sound technologies. In this context, we note the role of foreign direct investment, international trade and international cooperation in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. We engage in our countries as well as through international cooperation to promote investment in science, innovation and technology for sustainable development.

272. We recognize the importance of strengthened national, scientific and technological capacities for sustainable development. This can help countries, especially developing countries, to develop their own innovative solutions, scientific research and new, environmentally sound technologies, with the support of the international community. To this end, we support building science and technology capacity, with both women and men as contributors and beneficiaries, including through collaboration among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations and scientists.

273. We request relevant United Nations agencies to identify options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies by, inter alia, assessing the technology needs of developing countries, options to address those needs and capacity-building. We request the Secretary-General, on the basis of the options identified and taking into account existing models, to make recommendations regarding the facilitation mechanism to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

274. We recognize the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations. In this context, we note the relevance of global mapping, and recognize the efforts in developing global environmental observing systems, including by the Eye on Earth network and through the Global Earth Observation System of Systems. We recognize the need to support developing countries in their efforts to collect environmental data.

275. We recognize the importance of strengthening international, regional and national capacities in research and technology assessment, especially in view of the rapid development and possible deployment of new technologies that may also have unintended negative impacts, in particular on biodiversity and health, or other unforeseen consequences.

276. We recognize the need to facilitate informed policy decision-making on sustainable development issues and, in this regard, to strengthen the science-policy interface.

C. Capacity-building

277. We emphasize the need for enhanced capacity-building for sustainable development and, in this regard, we call for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. We reiterate the importance of human resource development, including training, the exchange of experiences and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including planning, management and monitoring capacities.

278. We call for the continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, adopted by the United Nations Environment Programme.[143]

279. We encourage the participation and representation of men and women scientists and researchers from developing and developed countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment and monitoring, with the purpose of enhancing national capabilities and the quality of research for policy- and decision-making processes.

280. We invite all relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to support developing countries and, in particular, the least developed countries in capacity-building for developing resource-efficient and inclusive economies, including by:

(*a*) Sharing sustainable practices in various economic sectors;

(*b*) Enhancing knowledge and capacity to integrate disaster risk reduction and resilience into development plans;

(*c*) Supporting North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation for the transition to a resource-efficient economy;

(*d*) Promoting public-private partnerships.

D. Trade

281. We reaffirm that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, and also reaffirm the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development as they advance towards sustainable development. In this context, we remain focused on achieving progress in addressing a set of important issues, such as, inter alia, trade-distorting subsidies and trade in environmental goods and services.

282. We urge the members of the World Trade Organization to redouble their efforts to achieve an ambitious, balanced and development-oriented conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda, while respecting the principles of transparency, inclusiveness and consensual decision-making, with a view to strengthening the multilateral trading system. In order to effectively participate in the work programme of the World Trade Organization and fully realize trade opportunities, developing countries need the assistance and enhanced cooperation of all relevant stakeholders.

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[143] UNEP/GC.23/6/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex.

E. Registry of commitments

283. We welcome the commitments voluntarily entered into at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and throughout 2012 by all stakeholders and their networks to implement concrete policies, plans, programmes, projects and actions to promote sustainable development and poverty eradication. We invite the Secretary-General to compile these commitments and facilitate access to other registries that have compiled commitments, in an Internet-based registry. The registry should make information about the commitments fully transparent and accessible to the public, and it should be periodically updated.

RESOLUTION 66/289

Adopted at the 127th plenary meeting, on 10 September 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.58 and Add.1, sponsored by: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, El Salvador, Finland, Honduras, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liberia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam

66/289. Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the period 2001–2010 was proclaimed by the General Assembly as the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa,[144] and that combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases is included in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling also the malaria-related goals and commitments in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[145]

Recalling further its resolution 65/273 of 18 April 2011 and all previous resolutions concerning the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Recalling World Health Assembly resolution 60.18 of 23 May 2007, urging a broad range of national and international actions to scale up malaria control programmes,[146] and resolution 61.18 of 24 May 2008 on monitoring the achievement of health-related Millennium Development Goals,[147]

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council relating to the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular resolution 1998/36 of 30 July 1998,

Taking note of all declarations and decisions on health issues, in particular those related to malaria, adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the African Union, including the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, containing the pledge to allocate at least 15 per cent of national budgets to the health sector, the Abuja call for accelerated action towards universal access to HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria services in Africa, issued by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union at the special summit of the African Union on HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 2 to 4 May

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[144] See resolution 55/284.

[145] See resolution 65/1.

[146] See World Health Organization, *Sixtieth World Health Assembly, Geneva, 14–23 May 2007, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHASS1/2006-WHA60/2007/REC/1).

[147] See World Health Organization, *Sixty-first World Health Assembly, Geneva, 19–24 May 2008, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes* (WHA61/2008/REC/1).

2006, and the decision of the Assembly of the African Union at its fifteenth ordinary session, held in Kampala from 25 to 27 July 2010, to extend the Abuja call to 2015 to coincide with the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing the leadership provided by the African Leaders Malaria Alliance and the continued commitment to help to achieve the 2015 targets, and encouraging the members of the Alliance to continue to provide political leadership at the highest level in the fight against malaria in Africa,

Welcoming the selection by the Secretary-General of malaria as one of the top priorities of his second mandate and his commitment to develop new partnerships and improve existing ones and to scale up high-impact interventions aimed at significantly reducing the number of deaths from malaria,

Recognizing the linkages among efforts being made to reach the targets set at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Abuja on 24 and 25 April 2000, as necessary and important for the attainment of the "Roll Back Malaria" goal[148] and the targets of the Millennium Development Goals by 2010 and 2015, respectively, and welcoming in this regard the commitment of Member States to respond to the specific needs of Africa,

Recognizing also that malaria-related ill health and deaths throughout the world can be substantially reduced with political commitment and commensurate resources if the public is educated and sensitized about malaria and appropriate health services are made available, particularly in countries where the disease is endemic,

Recognizing further that malaria control interventions have a positive impact on overall child and maternal mortality rates and could help African countries to reach Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5 of reducing child mortality and improving maternal health, respectively, by 2015,

Acknowledging the progress made in parts of Africa in reversing the high burden of malaria through political engagement and sustainable national malaria control programmes, as well as the progress being made towards achieving by 2015 the goals concerning malaria control set by the World Health Assembly and the Roll Back Malaria Partnership,

Recognizing that, despite the fact that increased global and national investments in malaria control have yielded significant results in decreasing the burden of malaria in many countries and that some countries are moving towards elimination of malaria, many countries continue to have unacceptably high burdens of malaria and in order to reach internationally agreed development goals, including the health-related Millennium Development Goals, must rapidly increase malaria prevention and control efforts, which rely heavily on medicines and insecticides whose utility is continuously threatened by the development of resistance in humans to antimalarial agents, as well as resistance of mosquitoes to insecticides,

Recognizing also the challenges relating to fake, falsely labelled, altered and counterfeit medical products and substandard medicines, as well as poor malaria microscopy services,

Expressing concern about the continued morbidity, mortality and debility attributed to malaria, and recalling that more efforts are needed if the Abuja malaria targets and the malaria and Millennium Development Goal targets for 2015 are to be reached on time,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening health systems to effectively sustain malaria control and elimination,

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[148] See A/55/240/Add.1, annex.

Commending the efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank and other partners to fight malaria over the years,

Taking note with appreciation of the Global Malaria Action Plan developed by the Roll Back Malaria Partnership,

1. *Welcomes* the report prepared by the World Health Organization,[149] and calls for support for the implementation of the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Calls for* increased support for the implementation of international commitments and goals pertaining to the fight to eliminate malaria as stipulated in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

3. *Encourages* Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, international institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to continue to observe World Malaria Day in order to raise public awareness of and knowledge about the prevention, control and treatment of malaria as well as the importance of meeting the Millennium Development Goals, and stresses the importance of engaging local communities in this regard;

4. *Encourages* the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Malaria to continue raising issues relating to malaria in collaboration with other United Nations organizations already working on those issues in the context of the international political and development agendas and to work with national and global leaders to help to secure the political will, partnerships and funds to drastically reduce malaria deaths by 2015 through increased access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment, especially in Africa;

5. *Welcomes* the increased funding, while recognizing the need for additional funding, for malaria interventions and for research and development of preventive, diagnostic and control tools from the international community, through funding from multilateral and bilateral sources and from the private sector, as well as by making predictable financing available through appropriate and effective aid modalities and in-country health financing mechanisms aligned with national priorities, which are key to strengthening health systems, including malaria surveillance, and promoting universal and equitable access to high-quality malaria prevention, diagnostic and treatment services, and noting in this regard that a high level of external assistance per person at risk for malaria is associated with a decrease in the incidence of the disease;

6. *Urges* the international community, United Nations agencies and private organizations and foundations to support the implementation of the Global Malaria Action Plan, including through support for programmes and activities at the country level in order to achieve internationally agreed targets on malaria;

7. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the secretariat of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and partner organizations, including the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, as vital complementary sources of support for the efforts of malaria-endemic countries to combat the disease;

8. *Urges* the international community to work in a spirit of cooperation towards effective, increased, harmonized, predictable and sustained bilateral and multilateral assistance to combat malaria, including support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in order to assist States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, to implement sound national plans, in particular health plans and sanitation plans, including malaria control strategies and integrated management of childhood illnesses, in a sustained and equitable way that, inter alia, contributes to strengthening health system development approaches at the district level;

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[149] See A/66/169.

9. *Appeals* to the malaria partners to resolve the financial supply chain and delivery bottlenecks that are responsible for stock-outs of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, rapid diagnostic tests and artemisinin-based combination therapies at the national level, whenever they occur, including through the strengthening of malaria programme management at the country level;

10. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of additional and predictable resources for development by voluntary innovative financing initiatives taken by groups of Member States, and in this regard notes the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, the International Finance Facility for Immunization, the advance market commitments for vaccines, the GAVI Alliance and phase one of the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria, and expresses support for the work of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development and its special task force on innovative financing for health;

11. *Urges* malaria-endemic countries to work towards financial sustainability, to increase, to the extent possible, national resource allocation to malaria control and to create favourable conditions for working with the private sector in order to improve access to good-quality malaria services;

12. *Urges* Member States to assess and respond to the needs for integrated human resources at all levels of the health system in order to achieve the targets of the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa[148] and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, to take action, as appropriate, to effectively govern the recruitment, training and retention of skilled health personnel, and to give particular focus to the availability of skilled personnel at all levels to meet technical and operational needs as increased funding for malaria control programmes becomes available;

13. *Urges* the international community, inter alia, to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to enable it to meet its financial needs and, through country-led initiatives with adequate international support, to intensify access to affordable, safe and effective antimalarial combination treatments, intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancies, adequate diagnostic facilities, long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, including, where appropriate, through the free distribution of such nets and, where appropriate, to insecticides for indoor residual spraying for malaria control, taking into account relevant international rules, including the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants[150] standards and guidelines;

14. *Requests* relevant international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to assist efforts of national Governments to provide universal access to malaria control interventions to address all at-risk populations, in particular young children and pregnant women, in malaria-endemic countries, particularly in Africa, as rapidly as possible, with due regard to ensuring proper use of those interventions, including long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, and sustainability through full community participation and implementation through the health system;

15. *Calls upon* Member States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, with the support of the international community, to establish and/or strengthen national policies and operational plans, with a view to scaling up efforts to achieve internationally agreed malaria targets for 2015, in accordance with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization;

16. *Commends* those African countries that have implemented the recommendations of the Abuja Summit in 2000 to reduce or waive taxes and tariffs for nets and other products needed for malaria control,[148] and encourages other countries to do the same;

17. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies and their partners to continue to provide the technical support necessary to build and enhance the capacity of Member States to implement the

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[150] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

Global Malaria Action Plan and meet the internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

18. *Expresses concern* about the increase in resistant strains of malaria in several regions of the world, and calls upon Member States, with support from the World Health Organization and other partners, to implement the Global Plan for Artemisinin Resistance Containment and the Global Plan for Insecticide Resistance Management in Malaria Vectors and upon the World Health Organization to strengthen and implement surveillance systems for drug and insecticide resistance, to support Member States in the development of their national insecticide resistance management strategies and to coordinate support at the international level for countries to ensure that drug and insecticide resistance testing is fully operational in order to enhance the use of insecticides and artemisinin-based combination therapies, and stresses that the data gathered should be utilized for further research and development of safe and effective therapies;

19. *Urges* all Member States to prohibit the marketing and use of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and to replace them with oral artemisinin-based combination therapies, as recommended by the World Health Organization, and to develop the necessary financial, legislative and regulatory mechanisms to introduce artemisinin combination therapies at affordable prices in both public and private facilities;

20. *Recognizes* the importance of the development of safe and cost-effective vaccines and new medicines to prevent and treat malaria and the need for further and accelerated research, including into safe, effective and high-quality therapies, using rigorous standards, including by providing support to the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases,[151] through effective global partnerships, such as the various malaria vaccine initiatives and the Medicines for Malaria Venture, where necessary stimulated by new incentives to secure their development, and through effective and timely support towards pre-qualification of new antimalarials and their combinations;

21. *Calls upon* the international community, including through existing partnerships, to increase investment in and efforts towards research to optimize current tools, develop and validate new, safe and affordable malaria-related medicines, products and technologies, such as vaccines, rapid diagnostic tests, insecticides and delivery modes, to prevent and treat malaria, especially for at-risk children and pregnant women, and testing opportunities for integration in order to enhance effectiveness and delay the onset of resistance;

22. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries to assure favourable conditions for research institutions, including allocation of adequate resources and development of national policies and legal frameworks, where appropriate, with a view to, inter alia, informing policy formulation and strategic interventions on malaria;

23. *Reaffirms* the right to use, to the fullest extent, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement),[152] the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health,[153] the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health,[154] and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement,[155] which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health, and in particular to promote access to medicines for all and to encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this

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[151] A joint programme of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.

[152] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994* (GATT secretariat publication, Sales No. GATT/1994–7).

[153] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2.

[154] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/540 and Corr.1.

[155] See World Trade Organization, document WT/L/641.

regard, and calls for broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, as proposed by the General Council of the World Trade Organization in its decision of 6 December 2005;

24. *Calls upon* the international community to support ways to expand access to affordable, effective and safe products and treatments, such as vector control measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, including through the free distribution of such nets, adequate diagnostic facilities, intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancies and artemisinin-based combination therapy for populations at risk of falciparum malaria infection in endemic countries, particularly in Africa, including through additional funds and innovative mechanisms, inter alia, for the financing and scaling up of artemisinin production and procurement, as appropriate, to meet the increased need;

25. *Recognizes* the impact of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, and welcomes the increased level of public-private partnerships for malaria control and prevention, including the financial and in-kind contributions of private sector partners and companies operating in Africa, as well as the increased engagement of non-governmental service providers;

26. *Encourages* the producers of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets to accelerate technology transfer to developing countries, and invites the World Bank and regional development funds to consider supporting malaria-endemic countries in establishing factories to scale up production of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets;

27. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community, including malaria-endemic countries, in accordance with existing guidelines and recommendations of the World Health Organization and the requirements of the Stockholm Convention related to the use of DDT, to become fully knowledgeable about the technical policies and strategies of the World Health Organization and the provisions of the Stockholm Convention, including for indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and case management, intermittent preventive treatment for pregnant women and monitoring of in vivo resistance studies to artemisinin-based combination therapy treatment, as well as to increase capacity for the safe, effective and judicious use of indoor residual spraying and other forms of vector control, including quality control measures, in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines;

28. *Requests* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and donor agencies to provide support to those countries that choose to use DDT for indoor residual spraying so as to ensure that it is implemented in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines, and to provide all possible support to malaria-endemic countries to manage the intervention effectively and prevent the contamination, in particular, of agricultural products with DDT and other insecticides used for indoor residual spraying;

29. *Encourages* the World Health Organization and its member States, with the support of the parties to the Stockholm Convention, to continue to explore possible alternatives to DDT as a vector control agent;

30. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries to encourage regional and intersectoral collaboration, both public and private, at all levels, especially in education, health, agriculture, economic development and the environment, to advance malaria control objectives;

31. *Encourages* sharing, across regions, of knowledge, experience and lessons learned with regard to the control and elimination of malaria, particularly between the Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions;

32. *Calls upon* the international community to support the strengthening of health systems, national pharmaceutical policies and national drug regulatory authorities, to monitor and fight against the trade in counterfeit and substandard antimalarial medicines and prevent their distribution and use, and to support coordinated efforts, inter alia, by providing technical assistance to improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems and their alignment with national plans and systems so as to better track and report changes in coverage, the need for scaling up recommended interventions and the subsequent reductions in the burden of malaria;

33. *Urges* Member States, the international community and all relevant actors, including the private sector, to promote the coordinated implementation and enhance the quality of malaria-related activities, including through the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, in accordance with national policies and operational plans that are consistent with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization and recent efforts and initiatives, including, where appropriate, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action, adopted at the Third High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Accra from 2 to 4 September 2008;[156]

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and in consultation with Member States, to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, and specifically on progress towards achieving the 2015 targets of the Abuja Declaration and those of the Global Malaria Action Plan and Millennium Development Goal 6, including identification of best practices and successes and specific challenges limiting the achievement of the targets and, taking these into account, to provide recommendations to ensure that the targets are reached by 2015.

RESOLUTION 66/290

Adopted at the 127th plenary meeting, on 10 September 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.55/Rev.1 and Add.1, sponsored by: Australia, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Fiji, Honduras, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nauru, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda

66/290. Follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and international law,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[157] especially paragraph 143 thereof, and its resolution 64/291 of 16 July 2010,

Recognizing that development, human rights and peace and security, which are the three pillars of the United Nations, are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to General Assembly resolution 64/291 on human security;[158]

2. *Takes note* of the formal debate on human security organized by the President of the General Assembly, held on 4 June 2012;

3. *Agrees* that human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people. Based on this, a common understanding on the notion of human security includes the following:

(*a*) The right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. All individuals, in particular vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential;

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[156] A/63/539, annex.

[157] See resolution 60/1.

[158] A/66/763.

(*b*) Human security calls for people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people and all communities;

(*c*) Human security recognizes the interlinkages between peace, development and human rights, and equally considers civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;

(*d*) The notion of human security is distinct from the responsibility to protect and its implementation;

(*e*) Human security does not entail the threat or the use of force or coercive measures. Human security does not replace State security;

(*f*) Human security is based on national ownership. Since the political, economic, social and cultural conditions for human security vary significantly across and within countries, and at different points in time, human security strengthens national solutions which are compatible with local realities;

(*g*) Governments retain the primary role and responsibility for ensuring the survival, livelihood and dignity of their citizens. The role of the international community is to complement and provide the necessary support to Governments, upon their request, so as to strengthen their capacity to respond to current and emerging threats. Human security requires greater collaboration and partnership among Governments, international and regional organizations and civil society;

(*h*) Human security must be implemented with full respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including full respect for the sovereignty of States, territorial integrity and non-interference in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States. Human security does not entail additional legal obligations on the part of States;

4. *Recognizes* that while development, peace and security and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations and are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, achieving development is a central goal in itself and the advancement of human security should contribute to realizing sustainable development as well as the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

5. *Acknowledges* the contributions made so far by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, and invites Member States to consider voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

6. *Affirms* that projects funded by the Trust Fund should receive the consent of the recipient State and be in line with national strategies and priorities in order to ensure national ownership;

7. *Decides* to continue its discussion on human security in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, seeking the views of Member States in that regard for inclusion in the report, and on the lessons learned on the human security experiences at the international, regional and national levels.

RESOLUTION 66/291

Adopted at the 128th plenary meeting, on 13 September 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.60 and Add.1, sponsored by: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania

66/291. Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 65/283 of 22 June 2011 on strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution,

Appreciating the efforts of the Secretary-General, the Member States, regional and subregional organizations and other relevant actors to promote the use of mediation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[159] including the Guidance for Effective Mediation annexed thereto;

2. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations to continue to promote and use mediation, as well as other means mentioned in Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, for the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution, as appropriate and in accordance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter;

3. *Notes and encourages* initiatives by Member States as well as regional and subregional organizations to further and strengthen mediation in their regions;

4. *Encourages* the use, as appropriate, of the Guidance for Effective Mediation in mediation efforts, the development of mediation capacities and cooperation, in particular in specific mediation contexts, by all relevant actors involved in mediation, in accordance with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue to brief Member States on mediation activities of the United Nations on a regular basis;

6. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question, including the conclusions set out in the report of the Secretary-General, at its sixty-eighth session.

RESOLUTION 66/292

Adopted at the 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.59/Rev.1, as orally revised, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

66/292. Global Day of Parents

The General Assembly

1. *Decides* to proclaim 1 June the Global Day of Parents, to be observed annually, honouring parents throughout the world;

2. *Invites* Member States to celebrate the Global Day of Parents in full partnership with civil society, particularly involving young people and children;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance.

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[159] A/66/811.

RESOLUTION 66/293

Adopted at the 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.63, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

66/293. A monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which led to the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals, in which the special needs of Africa were highlighted,

Recalling also its resolution 57/2 of 16 September 2002 on the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Recalling further its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development and resolutions 58/233 of 23 December 2003, 59/254 of 23 December 2004, 60/222 of 23 December 2005, 61/229 of 22 December 2006, 62/179 of 19 December 2007, 63/267 of 31 March 2009, 64/258 of 16 March 2010 and 65/284 of 22 June 2011, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support",

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[160] including the recognition of the need to meet the special needs of Africa, and recalling also its resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006,

Recalling also the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted at the high-level meeting on Africa's development needs on 22 September 2008,[161]

Recalling further the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and its outcome document,[162] including the recognition that more attention should be given to Africa, especially those countries most off track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want",[163]

Recalling also other relevant outcomes in the economic, environmental, social and related fields,

Taking into account the importance of the processes for determining the post-2015 development agenda,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on a monitoring mechanism to review commitments towards Africa's development needs,[164]

Taking note also of the Constitutive Act of the African Union adopted in July 2000 by African Heads of State and Government,[165] in which African leaders committed themselves to respect democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law, good governance and the promotion of social justice to ensure balanced economic development,

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[160] See resolution 60/1.

[161] See resolution 63/1.

[162] See resolution 65/1.

[163] Resolution 66/288, annex.

[164] A/65/165.

[165] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2158, No. 37733.

Reaffirming its full support for the implementation of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development,[166]

Bearing in mind that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, and bearing in mind also the need for their development efforts to be supported by an enabling international economic environment,

Reaffirming the importance of partnership in supporting Africa's own efforts towards development, peace and security, and taking note of the progress made by all of Africa's development partners and other stakeholders in supporting Africa,

Reaffirming its commitment to the full implementation of the political declaration on Africa's development needs, as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, adopted as the outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, held in Doha from 29 November to 2 December 2008,[167]

Calling for timely and effective implementation by all relevant partners of all commitments related to Africa's development needs,

Recognizing the importance of monitoring all commitments related to Africa's development in enhancing the impact of development efforts through ensuring greater accountability in both donor and recipient countries,

Recognizing also that a wide range of different mechanisms to monitor commitments towards Africa's development are already in place,

1. *Decides* to establish a United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development, building on existing monitoring mechanisms in line with paragraph 39 of the political declaration adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/1 of 22 September 2008;

2. *Also decides* to conduct a biennial review under the aegis of the General Assembly in the context of its agenda item on the development of Africa;

3. *Further decides* that the monitoring mechanism shall be a General Assembly-driven process and established within existing structures;

4. *Stresses* the centrality of the principles of mutual accountability and partnership in the monitoring mechanism, focusing on commitments of both development partners and African countries;

5. *Also stresses* the importance of the monitoring mechanism being grounded on reliable, available and timely data, including at the country level, to enable conduct of the assessment of outcomes and impact, including on a cluster-based approach;

6. *Further stresses* the need for the monitoring mechanism to focus on the implementation of multilateral commitments of both development partners and African countries arising from, inter alia, major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

7. *Requests* the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa to serve as the secretariat for the review, in coordination with relevant entities of the United Nations system;

8. *Calls upon* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including funds, programmes, specialized agencies and regional commissions, in particular the Economic Commission for

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[166] A/57/304, annex.

[167] Resolution 63/239, annex.

Africa, and invites all relevant international and regional organizations to contribute to the review upon request;

9. *Recognizes* the important role that civil society organizations, the private sector, parliamentarians, the media, academia and foundations play in mobilizing support for and monitoring Africa's development, and in that regard invites them to contribute to the biennial review;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize and coordinate the relevant entities of the United Nations to ensure coherence with other processes at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to identify and reallocate resources, as appropriate, within the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa to fulfil its mandate effectively regarding the monitoring mechanism;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session the first biennial report on the review of the implementation of commitments made towards Africa's development.

RESOLUTION 66/294

Adopted at the 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, without a vote, on the basis of the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly (A/66/891, para. 77)

66/294. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions relating to the revitalization of its work, including resolutions 46/77 of 12 December 1991, 47/233 of 17 August 1993, 48/264 of 29 July 1994, 51/241 of 31 July 1997, 52/163 of 15 December 1997, 55/14 of 3 November 2000, 55/285 of 7 September 2001, 56/509 of 8 July 2002, 57/300 of 20 December 2002, 57/301 of 13 March 2003, 58/126 of 19 December 2003, 58/316 of 1 July 2004, 59/313 of 12 September 2005, 60/286 of 8 September 2006, 61/292 of 2 August 2007, 62/276 of 15 September 2008, 63/309 of 14 September 2009, 64/301 of 13 September 2010 and 65/315 of 12 September 2011,

Stressing the importance of the implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly on the revitalization of its work, and noting with concern their lack of implementation and impact on the authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly,

Recognizing the role of the General Assembly in addressing issues of peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the role and authority of the General Assembly on global matters of concern to the international community, including global governance, as set out in the Charter,

Welcoming the decision of the President of the General Assembly to designate "United Nations reform and revitalization" as one of the pillars of his presidency during the sixty-sixth session,

Welcoming also the decision of the President of the General Assembly to designate "The role of mediation in the settlement of disputes by peaceful means" as the theme of the general debate at the sixty-sixth session,

Recognizing the need to further enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly,

Underlining the need for full implementation of the resolutions establishing language arrangements for the official languages of the United Nations and the working languages of the Secretariat, as a basis for an effective, efficient and inclusive General Assembly, *Reaffirming* the importance for the Secretariat to redouble its efforts for the full implementation of section VIII of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

Noting the important role and the activities of the Office of the President of the General Assembly,

Reiterating that the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly is a critical component of the overall reform of the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly;[168]

2. *Decides* to establish, at its sixty-seventh session, an ad hoc working group on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly, open to all Member States:

(*a*) To identify further ways to enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the Assembly, inter alia, by building on the progress achieved in past sessions as well as on previous resolutions, including evaluating the status of their implementation;

(*b*) To submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

3. *Also decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall continue its review of the inventory of General Assembly resolutions on revitalization annexed to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group submitted at the sixty-third session of the Assembly,[169] and, as a result, issue an updated version of the inventory to be attached to the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group at the sixty-seventh session, and also requests the Secretary-General to submit an update on the provisions of the Assembly resolutions on revitalization addressed to the Secretariat for implementation that have not been implemented, with an indication of the constraints and reasons behind any lack of implementation, for further consideration by the Ad Hoc Working Group at the sixty-seventh session;

Role and authority of the General Assembly

4. *Reaffirms* the role and authority of the General Assembly, including on questions relating to international peace and security, in accordance with Articles 10 to 14 and 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, where appropriate, using the procedures set forth in rules 7 to 10 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, which enable swift and urgent action by the Assembly, bearing in mind that the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter;

5. *Takes note* of recent developments in the General Assembly with regard to responses to emerging challenges and current events of common concern to the international community, and stresses the need for the Assembly to further actively undertake its role regarding those challenges and events and respond effectively;

6. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the President of the General Assembly for the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session to identify the peaceful settlement of disputes as one of the main areas of focus and select "The role of mediation in the settlement of disputes by peaceful means" as the main theme for the session;

7. *Also welcomes* the holding of thematic debates on current issues of critical importance to the international community and their interactive inclusive character, and invites the President of the General Assembly to continue this practice and to consult with Member States on the possibilities for achieving, where appropriate, results-oriented outcomes in such debates;

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[168] A/66/891.

[169] A/63/959.

8. *Recognizes* the importance and benefit of continuing interaction between the General Assembly and international or regional forums and organizations dealing with global matters of concern to the international community in the perspective of the revitalization of the work of the Assembly;

9. *Welcomes* the continued practice of holding periodic informal briefings by the Secretary-General on his priorities, travels and most recent activities, including his participation in international meetings and events organized outside the United Nations, and encourages him to continue with this practice;

10. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring increased cooperation, coordination and exchange of information among the principal organs, and welcomes the holding of regular meetings of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session with the Secretary-General and the Presidents of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, as well as with the Chairs of subsidiary bodies, and briefings to Member States on the outcomes of these meetings on a regular basis, and encourages the continuation of such practice;

11. *Welcomes* the improvements that have been made in the quality of the annual reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly, encourages the Council to make further improvements as necessary, and takes note of the holding of informal meetings of the President of the Council with all Member States before the preparation of the report;

12. *Notes* that, in accordance with Article 15 and Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter, the Security Council shall submit to the General Assembly an annual report and, when necessary, special reports for its consideration;

13. *Recognizes* that non-implementation of various General Assembly resolutions, in particular those adopted by consensus, may diminish the role and authority of the Assembly, and underlines the important role and responsibility of Member States in their implementation;

14. *Urges* the Secretariat to continue its efforts to raise the visibility of the General Assembly, reaffirms paragraph 15 of resolution 60/286, and decides that the announcements about the work of the principal organs of the United Nations should appear in the *Journal of the United Nations* in the order stipulated in Article 7 of the Charter;

15. *Also urges* the Secretariat to disseminate, in addition to the current practice of e-mail, important official letters and notifications to all Permanent Missions through fax messages;

Working methods

16. *Welcomes* the briefings by the Chairs of the Main Committees who briefed the Ad Hoc Working Group on the discussions on working methods held in their respective Committees during the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

17. *Also welcomes* the convening by the President of the General Assembly at the sixty-sixth session of a brainstorming session on the working methods of the Fifth Committee;

18. *Requests* that the General Assembly and its Main Committees, at the sixty-seventh session, in consultation with Member States, continue consideration of and make proposals for the further biennialization, triennialization, clustering and elimination of items on the agenda of the Assembly, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Working Group, including through the introduction of a sunset clause, with the clear consent of the sponsoring State or States;

19. *Encourages* each Main Committee to further discuss its working methods at the sixty-seventh session, and invites the Chairs of the Main Committees, at the sixty-seventh session, to brief the Ad Hoc Working Group, as appropriate, on the discussions on the working methods;

20. *Notes with appreciation* that the high-level meetings held at the United Nations give more visibility to very important topics, while mindful of the need to facilitate full participation of all Member States and to preserve the integrity of the general debate in September, and reiterates

its invitation to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the Chairs of the Main Committees, in consultation with Member States, to enhance the coordination of the scheduling of high-level meetings with a view to optimizing the number and distribution of such events;

21. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations bodies and the Secretariat to continue to consult on the consolidation of documentation in order to avoid duplication of work, to exercise the fullest possible discipline in striving for concise resolutions, reports and other documentation, inter alia, by referring to previous documents rather than repeating actual content, and to focus on key themes, and calls upon them to observe existing submission deadlines so as to allow for the timely processing of documents to be examined by intergovernmental bodies;

22. *Recalls* its resolution 66/81 of 9 December 2011, in which it noted the efforts of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to publicize the work and decisions of the General Assembly and requested the Department to continue to enhance its working relationship with the Office of the President of the General Assembly, and stresses the importance of further enhancing public and media awareness of the work and decisions of the Assembly, including through their timely issuance and distribution in all official languages;

23. *Encourages* Member States to make full use of the e-services provided by the Secretariat, taking into account the cost savings and the reduced environmental impact that may accrue from this exercise, in order to improve the quality and distribution of documents;

24. *Decides* that the Ad Hoc Working Group shall remain apprised of options for more time-effective, efficient and secure balloting, reiterating the need to ascertain the credibility, reliability and confidentiality of the balloting process, and requests the Secretariat to submit an update in case of any new technological developments, on the understanding that the adoption of any new balloting system in the future will require a decision of the plenary of the General Assembly;

Selection and appointment of the Secretary-General and other executive heads

25. *Reaffirms its commitment* to continue, in the Ad Hoc Working Group, in accordance with the provisions of Article 97 of the Charter, its consideration of the revitalization of the role of the General Assembly in the selection and appointment of the Secretary-General, and calls for the full implementation of all relevant resolutions, including resolutions 11 (I) of 24 January 1946, 51/241, 60/286, in particular paragraphs 17 to 22 of the annex thereto, and 64/301;

26. *Recognizes* that the process of selecting and appointing the Secretary-General differs from the process used with regard to other executive heads in the United Nations system, given the role of the Security Council in accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, and re-emphasizes the need for the process of selection of the Secretary-General to be transparent and inclusive of all Member States;

27. *Takes note* of the recommendation contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the selection and conditions of service of executive heads in the United Nations system organizations proposing that the General Assembly conduct hearings or meetings with candidates running for the post of Secretary-General of the United Nations;[170]

Strengthening the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly

28. *Welcomes* the views expressed by the President of the General Assembly and the Office of the President of the General Assembly to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the strengthening

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[170] See A/65/71.

of the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the Assembly and its relationship with the Secretariat;

29. *Also welcomes* the periodic briefings by the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session to Member States on his recent activities, including official travels, and encourages the continuation of such practice;

30. *Further welcomes* the measures already undertaken to strengthen the institutional memory of the Office of the President of the General Assembly;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014–2015, proposals to review the budget allocation to the Office of the President of the General Assembly in accordance with existing procedures;

32. *Notes* that the activities of the President of the General Assembly have increased markedly in recent years, recalls provisions regarding support for the Office of the President of the Assembly in previous resolutions, expresses continued interest in seeking ways to further support the Office, in accordance with existing procedures, in particular rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, and in this context looks forward to the submission by the Secretary-General of his proposals pursuant to paragraph 32 of resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011;

33. *Underlines* the importance of the contributions of Member States to the Trust Fund in support of the Office of the President of the General Assembly, notes in this regard that no contributions were made to the Fund during the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly, and invites Member States to consider contributing to the Fund;

34. *Requests* the Secretary-General, at the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to report on the funding and staffing of the Office of the President of the Assembly, including on any technical, logistical, protocol-related or financial questions;

35. *Notes* the concerns raised on the protocol arrangements in place for the President of the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to further endeavour to ensure, within agreed resources, that the President is provided with proper protocol and security services and adequate office space, with a view to enabling the President to carry out his or her functions in a manner commensurate with the dignity and stature of the Office;

36. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure, within agreed resources, that the Office of the President of the General Assembly is allocated dedicated staff within the Secretariat with responsibility for coordinating the transition between Presidents, managing interactions between the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General and the retention of institutional memory, and requests the outgoing Presidents of the Assembly to brief their successors on the lessons learned and best practices.

RESOLUTION 66/295

Adopted at the 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.62, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

66/295. Extension of the intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/254 of 23 February 2012, by which it launched the intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, *Taking note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on strengthening the United Nations human rights treaty body system, which contains recommendations addressed to different stakeholders,[171]

Taking note also of the report of the co-facilitators on the open-ended intergovernmental process to conduct open, transparent and inclusive negotiations on how to strengthen and enhance the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system,[172]

Expressing appreciation for the efforts of the President of the General Assembly and the co-facilitators in the framework of the intergovernmental process,

Noting the participation and contributions from Member States during the intergovernmental process, as well as experts of the human rights treaty bodies, national human rights institutions, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and non-governmental organizations,

Emphasizing that strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system is a common goal shared by stakeholders who have different legal competencies in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights instruments establishing treaty bodies, and recognizing in this regard the ongoing efforts of different treaty bodies towards strengthening and enhancing their effective functioning,

1. *Decides* to extend the intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system to the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to build upon the discussions held thus far with a view to identifying in the upcoming session of the Assembly concrete and sustainable measures needed to strengthen and enhance the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system;

2. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session to extend the mandate of the two co-facilitators to continue open, transparent and inclusive negotiations, with the view to considering a possible outcome during the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly.

RESOLUTION 66/296

Adopted at the 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, without a vote, on the basis of draft resolution A/66/L.61, submitted by the President of the General Assembly

66/296. Organization of the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[173] which addresses the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples,

Recalling also all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council relating to the rights of indigenous peoples,

Reaffirming its resolution 65/198 of 21 December 2010, in which it decided to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held in 2014, in order to share perspectives and best practices on the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, including to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,

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[171] See A/66/860.

[172] See A/66/902.

[173] Resolution 61/295, annex.

Encouraging the participation of indigenous peoples in the World Conference,

Recalling its resolution 59/174 of 20 December 2004, by which it proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005–2014), and recognizing that challenges remain in meeting the goals and objectives of the Second International Decade,

Inviting Governments and indigenous peoples to organize international or regional conferences and other thematic events to contribute to the preparations for the World Conference,

Taking note of the activities relating to the World Conference undertaken by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in addition to the engagement of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, in the preparatory process for the Conference,

Encouraging the continued active engagement of indigenous peoples in the preparations for the World Conference, including at the regional and global levels,

1. *Decides* that the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples shall be held on 22 September 2014 and on the afternoon of 23 September 2014 in New York;

2. *Encourages* all Member States to consider being represented at the World Conference at the level of Head of State or Government;

3. *Decides* that the organizational arrangements for the World Conference shall be as follows:

(*a*) The World Conference will be composed of two plenary meetings in the form of an opening and a closing session, three interactive round-table discussions and one interactive panel discussion, with the opening meeting beginning at 9 a.m. on 22 September 2014, followed, in the afternoon, by two round-table discussions taking place simultaneously;

(*b*) The speakers at the opening meeting will be the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Heads of State or Government or high-level representatives of Member States from each regional group, the Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and three representatives of indigenous peoples who will be proposed by indigenous peoples and subsequently designated by the President of the Assembly after consultations with Member States;

(*c*) The round-table discussions and the interactive panel discussion will be co-chaired by one Member State and one representative of indigenous peoples who will be proposed by indigenous peoples and subsequently designated by the President of the General Assembly after consultations with Member States;

(*d*) The Chair of the Permanent Forum, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples will be invited to participate in the interactive panel discussion;

(*e*) The proceedings of the round-table discussions and interactive panel discussion will be webcast;

(*f*) The co-chairs of the round-table discussions and the panel discussion will present summaries of the discussions at the closing plenary meeting;

(*g*) To promote interactive and substantive dialogue, participation in the round-table and interactive panel discussions will include Member States, observers and representatives of entities of the United Nations system, indigenous peoples, civil society organizations and national human rights institutions;

(*h*) Organizations and institutions of indigenous peoples interested in participating in the World Conference, and whose aims and purposes are in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, should be invited to submit applications for accreditation to the Secretariat through an open and transparent procedure, in accordance with the established practice for the accreditation of representatives of organizations and institutions of indigenous peoples, which will provide for timely and comprehensive information on the participation of such organizations and institutions of indigenous peoples for consideration by Member States;

(*i*) The President of the General Assembly shall draw up a list of representatives of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council who may participate in the World Conference;

(*j*) The President of the General Assembly shall draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, national human rights institutions and the private sector who may participate in the World Conference, submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis and bring the list to the attention of the Assembly;

4. *Encourages* Member States to consider including representatives of indigenous peoples in their delegations to the World Conference;

5. *Encourages* participation of indigenous women, young people, older persons and persons with disabilities in the World Conference;

6. *Encourages* United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, and regional commissions of the United Nations, in accordance with their mandates, actively to engage in the process leading to the World Conference;

7. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to organize, no later than June 2014, an informal interactive hearing with representatives of indigenous peoples and representatives of entities of the United Nations system, academic institutions, national human rights institutions, parliamentarians, civil society and non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the present resolution, to provide valuable input into the preparatory process for the World Conference;

8. *Encourages* Member States actively to participate in the interactive hearing to facilitate the best possible interaction and dialogue between Member States and representatives of indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations;

9. *Decides* that the World Conference shall result in a concise, action-oriented outcome document, and requests the President of the General Assembly to prepare a draft text, on the basis of consultations with Member States and indigenous peoples and by taking into account the views emerging from the preparatory process and the interactive hearing referred to in paragraph 7 above, and to convene inclusive and open informal consultations at an appropriate date to enable sufficient consideration by Member States and agreement by the General Assembly before its formal action at the high-level meeting;

10. *Also decides* that the action-oriented outcome document should contribute to the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples[173] and promote the achievement of all internationally agreed development goals;

11. *Encourages* Member States and indigenous peoples to disseminate the results of international, regional or thematic conferences organized by them as widely as possible in order to contribute to the preparations for the World Conference;

12. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with Member States and representatives of indigenous peoples, to finalize the organizational arrangements for the World Conference, including the definition of the specific themes for the round-table discussions and the interactive panel discussion, the possible inclusion of an opening ceremony involving

indigenous peoples, taking into account the relevant provisions of the present resolution and the inclusive process for the discussion of the outcome document, and the identification of the chairs of the round-table discussions and panel discussion, taking into account the level of representation and adequate geographical representation;

13. *Decides* to expand the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations so that it can assist, in an equitable manner, representatives of indigenous peoples, organizations, institutions and communities to participate in the World Conference, including in the preparatory process, in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations;

14. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the Voluntary Fund, and invites indigenous organizations and private institutions and individuals to do likewise;

15. *Encourages* Member States, organizations and institutions of indigenous peoples, entities of the United Nations system, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and others to actively support activities and events of indigenous peoples in preparation for the World Conference and to organize side events and other relevant thematic and cultural activities in New York that would add to the value and visibility of the Conference.

II. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

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RESOLUTION 66/297

Adopted at the 131st plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/428/Add.1, para. 6)[1]

66/297. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965 and all other relevant resolutions,

Recalling in particular its resolution 65/310 of 19 July 2011,

Affirming that the efforts of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes, including through its peacekeeping operations, are indispensable,

Convinced of the need for the United Nations to continue to improve its capabilities in the field of peacekeeping and to enhance the effective and efficient deployment of its peacekeeping operations,

Considering the contribution that all States Members of the United Nations make to peacekeeping,

Noting the widespread interest in contributing to the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations expressed by Member States, in particular troop- and police-contributing countries,

Bearing in mind the continuous necessity of preserving the efficiency and strengthening the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;[2]

2. *Endorses* the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee, contained in paragraphs 16 to 289 of its report;

3. *Urges* Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all steps necessary to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee;

4. *Reiterates* that those Member States that become personnel contributors to the United Nations peacekeeping operations in years to come or participate in the future in the Special Committee for three consecutive years as observers shall, upon request in writing to the Chair of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, become members at the following session of the Special Committee;

5. *Decides* that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, shall continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects and shall review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider any new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in this field;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

7. *Decides* to include in the draft agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects".

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[1] The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Nigeria and Poland.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/66/19).

III. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee[*]

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[*] Unless otherwise stated, the draft resolutions recommended in the reports were submitted by the Chair or another officer of the Bureau of the Committee.

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RESOLUTION 66/232 B

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/626/Add.1, para. 7)

66/232. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

B[1]

The General Assembly,

I

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

Recalling its resolutions 65/243 B of 30 June 2011 and 66/232 A of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the financial report and audited financial statements for the twelve-month period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations[2] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2011,[3] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[4]

1. *Accepts* the financial report on and audited financial statements of the United Nations peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[2]

2. *Takes note* of the observations and endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Auditors;[5]

3. *Also takes note* of the observations and endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[4]

4. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the quality of its report and the streamlined format thereof;

5. *Notes with encouragement* that there were improvements in the financial and administrative management of peacekeeping operations, and expects that those trends will be sustained in future financial periods;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the Secretary-General's stewardship of the management of assets for peacekeeping;

7. *Expresses its concern* with respect to the extent of cancellation of prior-period obligations and the continued high level of obligations raised during the last month of the financial period, and requests the Secretary-General to make further efforts to improve current practices regarding unliquidated obligations;

8. *Emphasizes* the need to continue to implement the International Public Sector Accounting Standards and stresses that the leadership and commitment of senior managers is critical to ensure timely and full implementation of the Standards throughout peacekeeping;

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[1] Resolution 66/232, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 66/232 A.

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. II (A/66/5 (Vol. II)).

[3] A/66/693.

[4] A/66/719.

[5] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. II (A/66/5 (Vol. II)), chap. II.

9. *Recalls* its resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011, and requests the Secretary-General to require all missions to establish their own International Public Sector Accounting Standards implementation teams with clear terms of reference, take proactive action to identify the specific needs of peacekeeping operations and work closely with the United Nations Secretariat implementation team to expedite the preparations for the implementation of the Standards;

10. *Expresses concern* that there is weakness in the oversight of procurement, and requests the Secretary-General to provide a thorough analysis of the oversight of procurement in United Nations peacekeeping operations, in order to enhance its management in a more accountable manner, in the context of his next report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning peacekeeping operations;

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations for the financial period ended 30 June 2011;[3]

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in a prompt and timely manner;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to indicate an expected time frame for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the priorities for their implementation, including the office holders to be held accountable and measures taken in that regard;

14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in his next report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors concerning United Nations peacekeeping operations, a full explanation for the delays in the implementation of all outstanding recommendations of the Board, the root causes of the recurring issues and the measures to be taken;

II

Role of the Board of Auditors in the conduct of performance audits

Recalling paragraphs 19 and 20 of resolution 65/243 B,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on enhancing accountability, transparency and cost-effectiveness in the United Nations system: proposal to clarify and enhance the role of the Board of Auditors in the conduct of performance audits,[6] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[7]

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Auditors on the role of the Board in the conduct of performance audits;[6]

2. *Also takes note* of the observations and endorses the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[7] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Reaffirms* that the Board of Auditors shall be completely independent and solely responsible for the conduct of audits;

4. *Recognizes* the importance of the Board of Auditors continuing to include information on matters it deems necessary to draw to the attention of the governing bodies, in accordance with regulation 7.11 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;[8]

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[6] A/66/747 and Corr.1.

[7] A/66/806.

[8] ST/SGB/2003/7 and Amend.1.

5. *Takes note* of paragraphs 25 and 34 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, concurs with the Advisory Committee that a more formal mechanism between the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee is unnecessary, and stresses the need for the Board to continue to provide to its clients the full range of high-quality audit services;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of the continued comprehensiveness of information contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors, which is beneficial for the consideration of administrative and budgetary issues of the United Nations system.

RESOLUTION 66/235 B

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/644/Add.1, para. 7)

66/235. United Nations common system

B[9]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/235 A of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the addendum to the report of the International Civil Service Commission for 2011,[10]

Conditions of service in the field: rest and recuperation framework

1. *Recalls* its resolution 65/248 of 24 December 2010 requesting the International Civil Service Commission to regulate the rest and recuperation framework and resolution 66/235 A, in which it approved the revised set of criteria for the granting of rest and recuperation travel and the corresponding frequencies of travel;[11]

2. *Takes note* of the additional information provided on the implications of the abovementioned set of criteria;

3. *Recalls* that, in resolution 66/235 A, the General Assembly approved the revised rest and recuperation framework linked to danger pay, on the understanding that danger pay would apply only in extraordinary situations where staff were at high risk as a direct consequence of their employment in the United Nations common system, that the number of danger pay recipients would be substantially reduced from the number of recipients of the previous hazard pay and that the implementation of danger pay would result in reduced financial requirements system-wide;

4. *Notes with concern* that the current situation with regard to the applicability of danger pay is significantly different from that which was presented to the General Assembly during its consideration of the rest and recuperation framework;

5. *Approves*, with effect from 1 July 2012, the revised set of criteria for the granting of rest and recuperation travel and the corresponding frequency of travel, as set out in the annex to the addendum to the report of the Commission;[10]

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[9] Resolution 66/235, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 66/235 A.

[10] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 30*, addendum (A/66/30/Add.1).

[11] Ibid., *Supplement No. 30* and corrigendum (A/66/30 and Corr.2), annex VIII.

6. *Recalls* paragraphs 10, 12 and 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[12] and requests the Secretary-General to provide to the General Assembly for its consideration at the main part of its sixty-seventh session the information and explanations requested in those paragraphs;

7. *Requests* the Commission to provide, in the context of its report for 2012, an update on the estimated annual system-wide financial implications of the replacement of hazard pay with danger pay, information on the new security management framework and detailed criteria for the granting of the four-week rest and recuperation cycle.

RESOLUTION 66/240 B

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/843, para. 6)

66/240. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

B[13]

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/240 A of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch,[14] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[15]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the construction of a new facility for the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, Arusha branch;[14]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[15] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the support of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for the work of the Arusha branch of the Mechanism;

4. *Recalls* paragraphs 5 and 8 of resolution 66/240 A, and regrets that the report of the Secretary-General did not include sufficient information on the conceptual design, project plan and updated cost estimates of the project;

5. *Notes with concern* that the project duration is estimated to be five years and three months, whereas the initial proposal of the Secretary-General consisted of a two-year project, and requests the Secretary-General to make every effort to reduce the time needed to complete the construction, while guaranteeing the effective oversight of the project;

6. *Takes note* of paragraphs 8 and 19 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at the first part of its resumed sixty-seventh session a report providing more detailed information on the key decision points regarding the conceptual design, project plan and overall cost estimate of the project, as well as information on his efforts to reduce the duration of the construction project for the Arusha branch of the Mechanism;

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[12] A/66/7/Add.26.

[13] Resolution 66/240, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 66/240 A.

[14] A/66/754.

[15] A/66/807.

7. *Recalls* paragraph 6 of resolution 66/240 A, and decides not to assess the portion of the initial appropriation for 2013, pending consideration of the report requested in paragraph 6 above;

8. *Authorizes* expenditures, from within the amount appropriated in paragraph 6 of resolution 66/240 A, to cover expenses related to all the planned activities in the design phase;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through the Office of Central Support Services of the Secretariat, to take into account lessons learned and best practices from past construction projects in implementing the project and to draw, in particular, from the experience and the know-how acquired from capital projects, including construction at the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the Economic Commission for Africa, and the capital master plan;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals".

RESOLUTION 66/241 B

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/632/Add.1, para. 6)

66/241. Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei

B[16]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei[17] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[18]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1990 (2011) of 27 June 2011, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei for a period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2047 (2012) of 17 May 2012, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force for a period of six months,

Recalling also its resolution 66/241 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Force,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of

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[16] Resolution 66/241, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 66/241 A.

[17] A/66/722.

[18] A/66/718, para. 272, and A/66/718/Add.12.

46.1 million United States dollars, representing some 29 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only fifty Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[18] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all planned construction projects are completed on schedule and that Headquarters provides effective oversight of the major construction projects;

10. *Expresses deep concern* at the current high vacancy rates, especially for civilian personnel and United Nations police, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei the amount of 269,196,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 257,932,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 10,681,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 583,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 109,921,986 dollars for the period from 1 July to 27 November 2012, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

15. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,084,860 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 554,762 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 437,529 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income

approved for the support account and the prorated share of 92,569 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 159,274,714 dollars for the period from 28 November 2012 to 30 June 2013, at a monthly rate of 22,433,058 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248, and for 2013,[19] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,571,940 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 803,838 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 633,971 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 134,131 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

19. *Notes with concern* the occurrence of security incidents affecting the Force and casualties resulting from landmines and explosive remnants of war;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

21. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei".

RESOLUTION 66/242 B

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/633/Add.1, para. 6)

66/242. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

B[20]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire[21] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[22]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1528 (2004) of 27 February 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for an initial period of twelve months as from 4 April 2004, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2000 (2011) of 27 July 2011, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 31 July 2012,

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[19] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

[20] Resolution 66/242, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 66/242 A.

[21] A/66/616 and A/66/753.

[22] A/66/718/Add.18.

Recalling also its resolution 58/310 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 66/242 A of 24 December 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 92.3 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only fifty-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[22] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraphs 31, 37 to 39 and 59 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the continued assistance of the United Nations Mission in Liberia to the Operation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[23]

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire the amount of 66,404,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, in addition to the amount of 514,490,400 dollars previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of General Assembly resolution 64/273 of 24 June 2010, inclusive of 485,078,200 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 24,909,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 4,502,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

15. *Also decides*, taking into account the amount of 514,490,400 dollars already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 64/273 for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 66,404,700 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

16. *Further decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, the amount of 7,632,400 dollars representing other income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011;

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 443,600 dollars, representing the additional staff assessment income for the Operation in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

18. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 600,150,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 575,017,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 23,832,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,301,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

19. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 50,012,550 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2012, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248;

20. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 19 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,004,125 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 762,750 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 199,225 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 42,150 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

21. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 550,138,050 dollars for the period from 1 August 2012 to 30 June 2013 at a monthly rate of 50,012,550 dollars, in

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[23] A/66/616.

accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248, and for 2013,[24] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

22. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 21 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 11,045,375 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,390,250 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 2,191,475 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 463,650 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Operation under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire".

RESOLUTION 66/243 B

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/634/Add.1, para. 6)

66/243. Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan

B[25]

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan[26] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[27]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1996 (2011) of 8 July 2011, by which the Council established as of 9 July 2011 the United Nations Mission in South Sudan for an initial period of one year with the intention to renew for further periods as might be required,

Recalling also its resolution 66/243 A of 24 December 2011 on the financing of the Mission,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

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[24] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

[25] Resolution 66/243, in section VI of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. I, becomes resolution 66/243 A.

[26] A/66/733.

[27] A/66/718, para. 272, and A/66/718/Add.17.

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 226.1 million United States dollars, representing some 32 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only forty-five Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[27] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraphs 37 to 40 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[28]

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all planned construction projects are completed on schedule and that Headquarters provides effective oversight of the major construction projects;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan the amount of 876,160,800 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 839,490,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 34,772,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,898,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

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[28] A/66/718/Add.17.

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 21,197,439 dollars for the period from 1 to 9 July 2012, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in its resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

15. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 538,287 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 436,045 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 84,387 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 17,855 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 854,963,361 dollars for the period from 10 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, at a monthly rate of 73,013,400 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in resolution 64/248, and for 2013,[29] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

17. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 21,710,913 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 17,587,155 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 3,403,613 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 720,145 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

19. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

20. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan".

RESOLUTION 66/257

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2012, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/638/Add.1, para. 17),[30] by a recorded vote of 98 to 48, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya,

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[29] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

[30] The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Mexico, Panama, Serbia, Ukraine

66/257. Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat

The General Assembly,

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Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat

Recalling its resolutions 59/272 of 23 December 2004 and 60/254 of 8 May 2006, section I of its resolution 60/260 of 8 May 2006 and its resolutions 60/283 of 7 July 2006, 61/245 of 22 December 2006, 63/276 of 7 April 2009 and 64/259 of 29 March 2010,

Reaffirming its commitment to strengthening accountability in the United Nations Secretariat and the accountability of the Secretary-General for the performance of the Secretariat to all Member States,

Stressing that accountability is a central pillar of effective and efficient management that requires attention and strong commitment at the highest level of the Secretariat,

Recognizing and reaffirming the important role of the oversight bodies in the development of an accountability system that is relevant to the United Nations,

Acknowledging that the development of an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat is a complex process,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat[31] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[32]

Having also considered the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Accountability frameworks in the United Nations system",[33] "Transparency in the selection and appointment of senior managers in the United Nations Secretariat"[34] and "Review of enterprise risk management in the United Nations system: benchmarking framework",[35] as well as the notes by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination,[36]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[31]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[32]

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[31] A/66/692.

[32] A/66/738.

[33] See A/66/710.

[34] See A/66/380.

[35] See A/65/788.

[36] A/66/710/Add.1, A/66/380/Add.1 and A/65/788/Add.1.

3. *Stresses* the importance of promoting a culture of accountability, results-based management, enterprise risk management and internal controls at all levels in the Secretariat through the continued leadership and commitment of senior managers, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General take appropriate measures to that end, including, inter alia, the training of relevant staff;

4. *Recalls* paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[32] and requests the Secretary-General to provide more details on accountability measures and their application, which are necessary for reporting purposes and for the day-to-day management of the implementation of the accountability framework, including monitoring progress, evaluating results and taking corrective action, as required;

5. *Also recalls* paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[32] and requests the Secretary-General to improve the content of future progress reports on the implementation of the accountability framework by providing more complete and transparent information that would enable a clear understanding of the principles and mechanisms of the accountability measures implemented or envisaged, including an analysis of the impact of their application on strengthening accountability, with key performance indicators and supporting statistical information to substantiate results;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop, as a priority, a clearly defined and well-documented plan that includes clear objectives, responsibilities and a timeline for accomplishing the specific actions he is undertaking to strengthen accountability in response to the present resolution and resolution 64/259;

7. *Recalls* paragraph 11 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[32] and requests the Secretary-General to submit, for its consideration, an annual report on progress made towards the implementation of the accountability framework;

8. *Decides* to continue to consider this matter under the same agenda item at the first part of its resumed sixty-seventh session;

Definition of accountability and roles and responsibilities

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to draw on lessons learned, experience and expertise from the United Nations programmes and funds and other United Nations entities when further developing the accountability system of the United Nations Secretariat;

Promoting a culture of accountability

10. *Acknowledges* that strengthening accountability remains a work in progress, that some elements of the accountability framework have been established and that much work needs to be done in order to build an effective system of accountability in the United Nations and to improve the management of its operations;

11. *Welcomes* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Accountability frameworks in the United Nations system";[33]

Delegation of authority

12. *Notes* that the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General is insufficient to enable a clear understanding either of the comprehensive review process or of the system of delegation of authority, recalls paragraph 21 of resolution 64/259 and paragraph 36 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on an accountability system,[37] and stresses the need for the Secretary-General to urgently address the continued deficiencies in the current delegation of

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[37] A/64/683 and Corr.1.

authority system through the promulgation of well-defined roles and responsibilities of individuals at all levels to whom authority is delegated, systemic reporting mechanisms on monitoring and exercise of delegated authority and actions to be taken in cases of mismanagement or abuse of authority;

Implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full and timely implementation of the recommendations of oversight bodies, and stresses in this regard the role of the Management Committee in monitoring and ensuring that accepted recommendations are followed up and implemented in a timely manner, and the need for transparency in the work of the Committee;

14. *Recalls* paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[32] in particular the issues raised by the Board of Auditors, and requests the Secretary-General to further strengthen consultation and cooperation with the oversight bodies as he pursues the implementation of the accountability framework;

Personal and institutional accountability

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of establishing and fully implementing real, effective and efficient mechanisms that foster institutional and personal accountability at all levels;

16. *Notes with concern* that there is little evidence that senior managers' compacts have had any real impact on enhancing accountability, and requests the Secretary-General, in this regard, to pursue concrete measures to ensure that the compact system becomes a powerful instrument of the accountability system;

17. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to improve the content and assessment methods of the compact system by establishing connections between individual workplans, departmental workplans, budget fascicles and senior managers' compacts, as well as by including in the senior managers' compacts the final assessment of their performance;

18. *Recalls* paragraph 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[32] on the mismanagement of the Umoja project, and requests the Secretary-General to fully implement the governance structure of the project, as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011, as a matter of priority;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further develop and take appropriate measures to hold staff accountable for mismanagement and wrongful or improper decisions and to strengthen efforts to increase recovery actions against those convicted of fraud in the Organization;

Reform of the performance appraisal system

20. *Recalls* paragraph 39 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[32] and requests the Secretary-General to establish a more robust system of sanctions to address the underperformance of staff in order to create a culture of accountability;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in the report requested in paragraph 7 above information on progress in the establishment of the rewards and recognition framework of the United Nations Secretariat;

Selection and appointment of senior managers

22. *Welcomes* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Transparency in the selection and appointment of senior managers in the United Nations Secretariat";[34]

Enterprise risk management and internal control framework

23. *Welcomes* the progress made by the Secretary-General towards the development of the enterprise risk management framework, stresses that there is a need to clearly distinguish between

the respective roles and responsibilities of the governing bodies and management, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to review his enterprise risk management policy, focusing on the role and responsibilities of the Secretariat in the management of the risks of its operations;

24. *Stresses* that the General Assembly is responsible for determining the risk tolerance of the Organization, and expresses its concern over the lack of detailed analysis by the Secretary-General with regard to the key risk areas of the United Nations;

25. *Welcomes* the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of enterprise risk management in the United Nations system: benchmarking framework";[35]

Concrete measures to prevent potential conflicts of interest

26. *Recalls* paragraph 54 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[32] and requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that concrete measures are taken to prevent potential conflicts of interest in all the activities related to the administrative and budgetary aspects of the functioning of the United Nations, including the current process governing all procurement, staff recruitment and promotion and other relevant processes, and to report thereon;

Performance reporting, implementation of the results-based management framework and results-based management information system

27. *Stresses* that results-based management and performance reporting are essential pillars of a comprehensive accountability framework, and regrets that the report of the Secretary-General does not address all the areas identified by the General Assembly in resolution 64/259, notably results-based management and performance reporting;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote a culture of self-evaluation throughout the Organization, to mainstream the use of relevant monitoring and evaluation tools in programme planning and implementation, to provide staff with adequate training, as appropriate and within existing resources, and to include in his report on the implementation of the present resolution information on measures taken in this regard;

29. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take appropriate measures to accelerate the implementation of results-based management and to include, inter alia, in his next report concrete measures on how the Organization will shift the focus of its accountability from the delivery of outputs to the delivery of results;

II

Change management initiatives

Reaffirming its determination to strengthen further the role, capacity, effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations, and thus improve its performance, in order to realize the full potential of the Organization, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and to respond more effectively to the needs of Member States and existing and new global challenges facing the United Nations in the twenty-first century,

Recalling its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, 58/269 of 23 December 2003 and 60/260 of 8 May 2006,

Recalling also Article 2, paragraph 1, and Articles 17, 18, 97 and 100 of the Charter,

Reaffirming the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

Stressing the intergovernmental, multilateral and international character of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the role of the General Assembly and its relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies, within their respective mandates, in planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation;

2. *Also reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters, and reaffirms the role of the Fifth Committee in carrying out a thorough analysis and in approving human and financial resources and policies, with a view to ensuring full, effective and efficient implementation of all mandated programmes and activities and the implementation of policies in this regard;

3. *Further reaffirms* its role with regard to the structure of the Secretariat, and stresses that proposals to amend the overall departmental structure, as well as the format of the programme budget and the biennial programme plan, are subject to review and prior approval by the General Assembly;

4. *Reaffirms* the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation[38] and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations;[39]

5. *Stresses* the need for the General Assembly to participate in the budget preparation process, from its early stages and throughout the process;

6. *Also stresses* that setting the priorities of the United Nations and formulating policies are the prerogative of the Member States, as reflected in legislative decisions;

7. *Further stresses*, as one of the essential components of accountability, the importance of compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, its resolutions and the regulations and rules;

8. *Notes* the change management initiative of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained in the report of the Change Management Team submitted to the Secretary-General, and requests him, in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 7 above, to submit to the General Assembly for its consideration and prior approval any proposals or measures related to the implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 8, 11, 15, 16 to 18, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37 to 41, 43 and 49 to 61 of that report.

RESOLUTION 66/258

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/637/Add.1, para. 6)

66/258. Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013

The General Assembly,

I

Limited budgetary discretion

Recalling section III of its resolution 60/283 of 7 July 2006 and paragraph 115 of its resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on limited budgetary discretion[40] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[41]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[40]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[41]

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[38] ST/SGB/2000/8.

[39] ST/SGB/2003/7 and Amend.1.

[40] A/66/570.

[41] A/66/7/Add.18.

II

Financing of unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising from resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council

Recalling its resolution 65/281 of 17 June 2011,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising from resolutions and decisions of the Human Rights Council[42] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[43]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[42]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[43]

III

Capital master plan

Recalling its resolutions 54/249 of 23 December 1999, 55/238 of 23 December 2000, 56/234 and 56/236 of 24 December 2001 and 56/286 of 27 June 2002, section II of its resolution 57/292 of 20 December 2002, its resolution 59/295 of 22 June 2005, section II of its resolution 60/248 of 23 December 2005, its resolutions 60/256 of 8 May 2006, 60/282 of 30 June 2006, 61/251 of 22 December 2006, 62/87 of 10 December 2007, 63/270 of 7 April 2009, 64/228 of 22 December 2009 and 65/269 of 4 April 2011, section II.B of its resolution 66/233 of 24 December 2011 and its decisions 58/566 of 8 April 2004, 65/543 of 24 December 2010 and 66/555 of 24 December 2011,

Recognizing the importance of ensuring that persons with disabilities have access to the physical environment on an equal basis with others,

Having considered the ninth annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan,[44] the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for financing the associated costs for 2012 from within the approved budget for the capital master plan,[45] the report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2010,[46] the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2010[47] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[48] as well as the relevant section of the annual report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011[49] and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of capital master plan procurement and contract management, including change orders,[50]

1. *Takes note* of the ninth annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the capital master plan,[44] the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for financing the associated costs for 2012 from within the approved budget for the capital master plan,[45] the report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended

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[42] A/66/558 and Corr.1.

[43] A/66/7/Add.16.

[44] A/66/527.

[45] A/66/527/Add.1.

[46] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. V (A/66/5 (Vol. V)).

[47] A/66/324.

[48] A/66/7/Add.11.

[49] A/66/286 (Part I), sect. V.A.

[50] A/66/179.

31 December 2010,[46] the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2010,[47] the relevant section of the annual report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011[49] and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of capital master plan procurement and contract management, including change orders;[50]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[48] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Accepts* the report of the Board of Auditors on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2010;

4. *Approves* the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its report;

5. *Reaffirms* its resolution 65/269, and requests the Secretary-General to fully implement its provisions;

6. *Stresses* that accountability is a central pillar of effective and efficient management that requires attention and strong commitment at the highest level of the Secretariat, as defined in paragraph 8 of its resolution 64/259 of 29 March 2010;

7. *Expresses deep concern* about the sudden and unexplained increase in the cost overrun of the project, which represents a projected increase of 23 per cent of the total approved budget, and the lack of transparent and timely information provided to the General Assembly on the evolution of the project budget, forecasts, risks and projected overruns;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the underlying causes of the projected increases and urges him to robustly contain such overruns, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General make every effort to avoid budgetary increases through sound project management practices and to ensure that the capital master plan project is completed within the budget as approved in its resolution 61/251, as a matter of urgency;

9. *Recalls* its decision 66/555 and decides to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments of up to 135 million United States dollars for resources required for the capital master plan project, including its associated costs, through 2012, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at the beginning of the main part of its sixty-seventh session, in the context of the tenth annual progress report, on practical options to reduce or offset the overall projected costs and to finance such commitments while remaining within the approved budget and scope of the project;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services to urgently undertake an in-depth technical construction audit of the capital master plan, emphasizing the circumstances that led to the projected cost overrun of 433 million dollars, and to report the results to the General Assembly at the beginning of the main part of its sixty-seventh session;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make available the necessary resources to enable the Office of Internal Oversight Services to undertake the in-depth construction audit requested in paragraph 10 above;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, in the context of the tenth annual progress report, on the measures taken to address the other risks identified by the Board of Auditors in its report on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2010;

13. *Expresses deep concern* about the lack of clarity regarding the plans for renovation of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the South Annex Building, and requests the Secretary-General to provide to the General Assembly, in the context of the tenth annual progress report, information on the progress made in the renovation of the Library and the South Annex Building as provided for within the overall scope of the capital master plan;

14. *Urges* the Secretary-General to accelerate his efforts to manage the costs pertaining to the early termination of the swing spaces with a view to optimizing the rental contracts during their renegotiation, as much as possible, and to report accordingly to the General Assembly in the context of the tenth annual progress report, including detailed information about their duration and payments;

15. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to continue to update the General Assembly through regular informal briefings, in addition to submitting annual progress reports, on all aspects of the implementation of the capital master plan project, including the current status, financial situation, significant activities carried out since the previous report and risk analysis information outlining any risks identified, actions to be taken to mitigate risks, status and trends, and to update the relevant information on its website on a regular basis;

16. *Requests* the Office of the Capital Master Plan to brief the General Assembly no later than the second part of its resumed sixty-sixth session, as well as during the early part of its sixty-seventh session;

17. *Encourages* those Member States that have outstanding assessments to the capital master plan to pay those assessments;

18. *Reaffirms* its resolution 62/269 of 20 June 2008, and requests the Secretary-General to comply fully with the relevant provisions contained therein;

19. *Decides* to revert to this matter at the main part of its sixty-seventh session.

RESOLUTION 66/259

Adopted at the 104th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/761, para. 6)

66/259. Joint Inspection Unit

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the Joint Inspection Unit, in particular resolutions 31/192 of 22 December 1976, 50/233 of 7 June 1996, 54/16 of 29 October 1999, 57/284 A and B of 20 December 2002, 58/286 of 8 April 2004, 59/267 of 23 December 2004, 60/258 of 8 May 2006, 61/238 of 22 December 2006, 61/260 of 4 April 2007, 62/226 of 22 December 2007, 62/246 of 3 April 2008, 64/262 of 29 March 2010 and 65/270 of 4 April 2011,

Reiterating that the impact of the work of the Unit on the cost-effectiveness of activities within the United Nations system is a shared responsibility of the Member States, the Unit and the secretariats of the participating organizations,

Reaffirming the commitment by the Unit, the legislative organs and the secretariats of the participating organizations to implement a system of follow-up to the recommendations of the Unit, as set out in resolution 54/16,

Reaffirming also the statute of the Unit[51] and the unique role of the Unit as the only external and independent system-wide inspection, evaluation and investigation body,

Having considered the report of the Unit for 2011 and programme of work for 2012,[52] including its revised strategic framework for 2010–2019, and the note by the Secretary-General,[53]

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[51] Resolution 31/192, annex.

[52] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/66/34).

[53] A/66/684.

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit for 2011 and programme of work for 2012;[52]

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General;[53]

3. *Reaffirms* that oversight is a shared responsibility of Member States, the organizations and the internal and external oversight bodies;

4. *Reiterates its request* to the Unit, in line with its mandate, to continue to focus its work and reports on system-wide issues of interest and relevance to the participating organizations and the States Members of the United Nations and to provide advice on ways to ensure the avoidance of duplication and overlap and more efficient and effective use of resources in implementing the mandates of the Organization;

5. *Also reiterates its request* to the Unit to continue to focus its reports on important priority items, identifying concrete managerial, administrative and programming questions aimed at providing the General Assembly and other legislative organs of participating organizations with practical and action-oriented recommendations;

6. *Further reiterates its request* to the Unit to issue its reports well in advance of meetings of the legislative organs of participating organizations so that the reports can be thoroughly and effectively utilized in their deliberations;

7. *Requests* the Unit to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, as part of its annual report, additional comments and recommendations on its experience with the system of follow-up to the reports of the Unit, focusing in particular on legislative actions and implementation of the approved recommendations, including measures the Unit has taken to achieve punctual and systematic follow-up of those recommendations approved by the legislative organs of participating organizations;

8. *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Unit to continuously update and improve its medium- and long-term strategy for 2010–2019, taking into account the dynamics and challenges of the environment in which it undertakes its activities;

9. *Invites* the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of participating organizations, in cooperation with the Unit, to identify the appropriate substantive agenda items of the General Assembly, other pertinent organs and bodies of the United Nations and the appropriate legislative organs of the other participating organizations under which the thematic reports of the Unit should be listed;

10. *Reiterates its request* to the executive heads of the participating organizations to fully comply with the statutory procedures for consideration of the reports of the Unit and, in particular, to submit their comments, including information on what they intend to do regarding the recommendations of the Unit, to distribute reports in time for their consideration by legislative organs and to provide information on the steps to be taken to implement those recommendations accepted by the legislative organs and the executive heads of participating organizations;

11. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of the participating organizations to fully assist the Unit with the timely provision of all information requested by it;

12. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to invite the executive heads of participating organizations to accelerate their comments on the reports and recommendations of the Unit so that reports are followed up in a timely manner;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh and subsequent sessions on the implementation of the web-based follow-up system;

14. *Notes with concern* that some Member States did not abide by its resolutions on the issuance of visas for the official travel of some inspectors and staff of the Unit, and in this regard

requests Member States to extend, without conditions, the requisite facilitation to enable the inspectors and staff of the Unit to undertake their tasks;

15. *Reaffirms* the unique role of the Unit as the only external and independent system-wide oversight body;

16. *Takes note with appreciation* of the information provided by the Unit on its reform process, as well as its proposals for enhancing the effectiveness of its work, which concern Member States, participating organizations and the Unit itself.

RESOLUTION 66/263

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/637/Add.2, para. 13)

66/263. Special subjects and questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013

The General Assembly,

I

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Recalling section IX of its resolution 66/247 of 24 December 2011 and its resolution 66/248 A, also of 24 December 2011,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council concerning the Office of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to Syria, the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia,[54] as well as the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[55]

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General;[54]

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[55] subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that all special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council are administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

4. *Recalls* the provisions of section XIII, paragraph 7, of its resolution 65/259 of 24 December 2010 and section B of its decision 66/556 of 24 December 2011;

5. *Acknowledges* the significant degree of complementarity that exists among the mandates of the Office of the Special Envoy for the Sudan and South Sudan, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei;

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[54] A/66/354/Add.7 and 8.

[55] A/66/7/Add.24 and 25.

6. *Takes note* of paragraphs 13, 15 to 19, 22, 27, 39 and 40 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[56]

7. *Decides* to approve the additional requirements for the United Nations Political Office for Somalia for 2012 in the amount of 2,996,200 United States dollars;

8. *Acknowledges* paragraph 32 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning the United Nations Political Office for Somalia,[56] and urges the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to secure voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund in Support of United Nations Peacebuilding Activities in Somalia;

9. *Approves* the total amount of 47,806,500 dollars for the budgets of the four special political missions authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council included in the reports of the Secretary-General;

10. *Also approves* a charge totalling 47,806,500 dollars net against the provision appropriated for special political missions under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013;

II

Administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the report of the International Civil Service Commission for 2011

Having considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly on the administrative and financial implications of the decisions and recommendations contained in the addendum to the report of the International Civil Service Commission for 2011,[57] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[58]

1. *Recalls* its resolution 66/235 A of 24 December 2011, section X of its resolution 66/247 and its resolution 66/235 B of 21 June 2012;

2. *Takes note* of the statement submitted by the Secretary-General;[57]

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[58]

III

Revised estimates under section 29A, Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Management, of the programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013 and under the support account for peacekeeping operations (enterprise resource planning project (Umoja)) for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

1. *Recalls* the third progress report of the Secretary-General on the Umoja enterprise resource planning project;[59]

2. *Also recalls* paragraphs 78 to 93 and 101 to 107 of its resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011, and requests the Secretary-General to fully implement those provisions as a matter of priority;

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[56] A/66/7/Add.25.

[57] A/66/394/Add.1.

[58] A/66/7/Add.26.

[59] A/66/381.

3. *Reaffirms* section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 65/259, in which it urged the Secretary-General to make every effort to fill the vacancies in the Umoja enterprise resource planning project team as a matter of priority and to explore all possibilities for expediting the process, so as to minimize any adverse impact on project implementation;

4. *Decides* that the position of Umoja Project Director shall be at the level of Assistant Secretary-General, with effect from 1 July 2012;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make every effort to meet the related resource requirements from within the projected cost of the Umoja enterprise resource planning project.

RESOLUTION 66/264

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/834, para. 10)

66/264. Cross-cutting issues

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, 49/233 B of 31 March 1995, 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, 57/290 B of 18 June 2003, 58/315 of 1 July 2004, 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 and 61/279 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010 and 65/289 of 30 June 2011,

Recalling also its resolutions 59/288 of 13 April 2005 and 62/269 of 20 June 2008,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and budget for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013,[60] on progress in the implementation of the global field support strategy[61] and on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,[62] the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on peacekeeping operations[63] and on the audit of the implementation of the global field support strategy[64] and the letter dated 25 February 2011 from the Chair of the 2011 Working Group on Contingent-owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee,[65] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[66]

Taking into account the increasing complexity of United Nations peacekeeping operations and the need for careful consideration of the related human, financial and material resources,

1. *Reaffirms* resolutions 57/290 B, 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269 and 65/289, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of their relevant provisions;

2. *Appreciates* the efforts of all peacekeeping personnel in the field and at Headquarters;

3. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the overview of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: budget performance for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and budget for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013,[60] on progress in the implementation of the global field support strategy[61] and on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse,[62] the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on

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[60] A/66/679.

[61] A/66/591 and Add.1.

[62] A/66/699.

[63] A/66/286 (Part II).

[64] A/66/714.

[65] A/C.5/66/8.

[66] A/66/718.

peacekeeping operations[63] and on the audit of the implementation of the global field support strategy[64] and the letter dated 25 February 2011 from the Chair of the 2011 Working Group on Contingent-owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee,[65] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[66]

4. *Reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters;

5. *Notes with concern* the late submission of the budgets of some peacekeeping operations, which places considerable strain on the work of the General Assembly and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and, while recognizing the challenges faced in preparing budget proposals and related reports on peacekeeping and the special factors affecting some missions, requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to improve the quality and timely issuance of peacekeeping documents;

6. *Recalls* paragraph 185 of the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations on its 2011 substantive session;[67]

7. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring timely reimbursement to troop-contributing countries;

8. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

I

Budget presentation and financial management

9. *Reiterates* that the delegation of authority on the part of the Secretary-General should be to facilitate the better management of the Organization, but stresses that the overall responsibility for management of the Organization rests with the Secretary-General as its Chief Administrative Officer;

10. *Affirms* the need for the Secretary-General to ensure that the delegation of authority to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support of the Secretariat and to field missions is in strict compliance with relevant resolutions and decisions, as well as with relevant rules and procedures of the General Assembly on this matter;

11. *Stresses* that heads of departments report and are accountable to the Secretary-General;

12. *Reiterates* the importance of strengthened accountability in the Organization and of ensuring greater accountability of the Secretary-General to Member States, inter alia, for the effective and efficient implementation of legislative mandates and the use of human and financial resources;

13. *Emphasizes* that all field missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates, and stresses that the current level of peacekeeping activity should have scalable implications on resource requirements, taking into consideration the number, size and complexity of peacekeeping operations;

14. *Recalls* paragraph 7 of section III of resolution 59/296;

15. *Also recalls* paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[66]

16. *Stresses* the importance of further steps by the Secretary-General towards improving budget presentation and making more accurate forecasts;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to implement mandates in a more effective and efficient manner;

18. *Stresses* that, in formulating budget proposals, the Secretary-General must strictly abide by legislative mandates;

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[67] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 19* (A/65/19).

II

Personnel issues

19. *Pays tribute* to all United Nations peacekeepers who have been wounded in the line of duty or who have made the ultimate sacrifice while working in the pursuit of peace;

20. *Expresses its appreciation* to all United Nations personnel performing functions related to peacekeeping, in particular those serving in hardship duty stations under some of the most difficult conditions;

21. *Notes* some recent improvements in the vacancy and turnover rates for civilian staff, while recognizing scope for improvement, and therefore requests the Secretary-General to ensure that vacant posts are filled expeditiously;

22. *Urges* the Secretary-General to make every effort to reduce the recruitment lead time for staff in field missions, taking into account the relevant provisions governing recruitment of United Nations staff, to enhance the transparency of the staffing process at all stages and to report on the steps taken and results achieved in the context of his next overview report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations;

23. *Underlines* the importance of the Secretary-General comprehensively reviewing the civilian staffing requirements for each peacekeeping mission, with particular attention to the feasibility of nationalizing Field Service posts and improving the ratio of substantive to support staff, in particular when there is a significant change in mandate or authorized force levels, to ensure that the civilian staffing structure is appropriate to effectively implement the current mission mandate and that it reflects staffing best practices across missions;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop guidelines for managing staff contracts for missions mandated to close;

25. *Notes with concern* the high number of death and disability claims currently pending with the Secretariat, recalls paragraph 34 of resolution 65/289, regrets the persistent existence of a backlog of death and disability claims, and urges the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the timely settlement of all such claims within three months from the date of their submission and to present a progress report in this regard to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixty-seventh session;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of welfare and recreation for personnel serving in peacekeeping operations, bearing in mind that welfare and recreation also contribute to strengthening morale and discipline;

27. *Underlines* the need for contingents to meet their requirements with regard to contingent-owned equipment through consistent adherence to the obligations contained in their memorandums of understanding, in order to deliver their full unit capabilities consisting of personnel and/or equipment;

28. *Notes with appreciation* that the majority of troop- and police-contributing countries provide the capabilities expected of them;

III

Operational requirements

29. *Emphasizes* the need for improved management and control of expendable property in order to enhance efficiencies in the area of material management;

30. *Welcomes* improvements regarding, inter alia, the physical verification of non-expendable property, stresses the importance of strengthening the full cycle of supply chain management within peacekeeping operations, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to strengthen internal controls in the management of such assets to ensure adequate safeguards to prevent waste and financial loss to the Organization;

31. *Notes with concern* that some peacekeeping missions do not track the liberty mileage of vehicles, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the application of liberty usage guidelines for all mission vehicles and to report thereon in his next overview report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations;

32. *Recalls* paragraph 47 of resolution 65/289;

33. *Reiterates its requests* contained in paragraph 54 of resolution 65/289 and in this regard recalls paragraphs 117, 123, 124 and 126 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[66] and notes the upcoming consideration of the issues referenced in those paragraphs and of information pertaining to issues referenced in paragraph 127 of the report;

34. *Recognizes* the immediate operational and financial benefits that could potentially accrue from improvements in airfield support infrastructure, and requests the Secretary-General to perform a cost-benefit analysis and to provide information on the results thereof in the context of his next overview report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations;

35. *Recalls* section XVIII of resolution 61/276;

IV

Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

36. *Also recalls* section IV of resolution 64/269;

37. *Reaffirms* the need for full implementation of the United Nations policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse in peacekeeping operations;

38. *Stresses* that in the case of any violations of standards, appropriate action within the authority of the Secretary-General will be taken, while criminal and disciplinary responsibility in respect of members of national contingents will depend on the national law of the Member State;

39. *Emphasizes* that all acts of sexual exploitation and abuse should be investigated and punished without delay in accordance with due process of law as well as with memorandums of understanding that have been concluded between the United Nations and Member States;

40. *Confirms* that no payment, including payment under paragraph 72 of resolution 65/289, will be made in respect of individual peacekeepers who have been repatriated for disciplinary reasons, such as violation of the policy of zero tolerance;

41. *Recalls* its resolution 62/214 of 21 December 2007 containing the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel and calls for its continued implementation, and in this regard stresses the importance of addressing, in a comprehensive manner, the needs of all victims of sexual exploitation and abuse;

42. *Expresses concern* at the number of investigations that have not been completed, and encourages continued efforts to address the backlog, in accordance with memorandums of understanding, where applicable;

43. *Remains concerned* about the new cases of sexual exploitation and abuse reported, and notes the continuing decline in the number of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse, but regrets that the proportion of allegations of the most egregious forms of sexual exploitation and abuse has not decreased;

44. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with regard to standardized training and awareness-raising on sexual exploitation and abuse matters;

45. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Conduct and Discipline Unit at Headquarters and of the conduct and discipline teams in the field, and notes with appreciation the regularly updated website dedicated to conduct and discipline, including statistical information, which helps the Department of Field Support to evaluate progress and Member States to gain a better understanding of the policies of the United Nations in dealing with conduct and discipline issues;

46. *Requests* an update on progress in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel in the next overview report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations;

47. *Encourages* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse to strengthen its leadership role in the implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel;

48. *Notes with appreciation* the actions taken to prevent unsubstantiated allegations of misconduct from damaging the credibility of any United Nations peacekeeping mission or troop- or police-contributing country or United Nations peacekeeping personnel, and requests that the Secretary-General take appropriate measures in this regard and that he continue to ensure that prompt actions are taken to restore the image and credibility of any peacekeeping mission, troop- or police-contributing country or peacekeeping personnel when allegations of misconduct are, ultimately, legally unproven;

49. *Notes* the development of an integrated conduct and discipline framework, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session an update on its implementation;

50. *Recalls* paragraph 156 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[66] including the request therein that further information on proposals in this area be reflected in the next report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the subject;

V

Other issues

51. *Also recalls* section VI of resolution 65/289;

52. *Decides* to approve, on an exceptional basis, a one-time supplemental payment of 59,999,999 United States dollars to troop-contributing countries for the period from 1 July 2012 to 31 March 2013, stresses that this does not set a precedent and that no additional one-time supplemental payments shall be provided, and requests the Secretary-General to facilitate the completion of the work of the senior advisory group in order to allow for the consideration of the outcome of its work at the first part of the resumed sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

53. *Welcomes* the efforts made to define a coherent environmental policy for United Nations peacekeeping missions, and requests the Secretary-General to provide an update on the implementation of the policy and on the fulfilment of its requirements in the context of his next overview report on the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations;

VI

Global field support strategy

54. *Recalls* that the global field support strategy was initiated by the General Assembly in resolution 64/269 to improve the quality, timeliness and efficiency of service delivery to field missions; that the strategy includes four integrated pillars, namely an enhanced financial framework, predefined modules and service packages, service centres, both global and regional, and an enhanced human resources management framework; and that the strategy is to be implemented within a time frame of five years;

55. *Also recalls* section VII of resolution 65/289 and section VI of resolution 64/269;

56. *Further recalls* paragraphs 216 and 218 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[66] and looks forward to consideration of the results of the assessment by the Secretary-General of the first application of the standardized funding model in the formulation of the initial budget of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan;

57. *Recalls* paragraph 194 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and paragraph 203 of the report of the Board of Auditors on United Nations peacekeeping operations,[68] notes paragraphs 233, 234, 237 and 244 of the report of the Advisory Committee, and requests the Secretary-General in this regard to submit to the General Assembly his all-encompassing end-state vision for the global field support strategy, thereby clearly setting out the role of the whole Global Service Centre in the five-year implementation plan of the strategy;

58. *Notes* the intention of the Secretary-General to establish regional service centres in West Africa and in the Middle East, and requests him to submit proposals in this regard to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixty-seventh session.

RESOLUTION 66/265

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/834, para. 10)

66/265. Support account for peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/258 of 3 May 1991, 47/218 A of 23 December 1992, 48/226 A of 23 December 1993 and 50/221 B of 7 June 1996, section I of its resolution 55/238 of 23 December 2000, its resolutions 55/271 of 14 June 2001, 56/241 of 24 December 2001, 56/293 of 27 June 2002, 57/318 of 18 June 2003, 58/298 of 18 June 2004, 59/301 of 22 June 2005, 60/268 of 30 June 2006, 61/279 of 29 June 2007, 62/250 of 20 June 2008, 63/287 of 30 June 2009, 64/271 of 24 June 2010 and 65/290 of 30 June 2011 and its other relevant resolutions, as well as its decisions 49/469 of 23 December 1994 and 50/473 of 23 December 1995,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011[69] and on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013,[70] the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013,[71] the comprehensive report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the implementation of the pilot project designated by the General Assembly in resolution 63/287[72] on the structure of the Investigations Division of that Office, and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[73]

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations being able to respond and deploy rapidly to a peacekeeping operation upon adoption of a relevant resolution of the Security Council, within thirty days for traditional peacekeeping operations and ninety days for complex peacekeeping operations,

Recognizing also the need for adequate support during all phases of peacekeeping operations, including the liquidation and termination phases,

Mindful that the level of the support account should broadly correspond to the mandate, number, size and complexity of peacekeeping missions,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013,[70] the report of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee on the budget of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

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[68] Ibid., *Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5*, vol. II (A/66/5 (Vol. II)).

[69] A/66/610 and Add.1.

[70] A/66/721.

[71] A/66/737.

[72] A/66/755.

[73] A/66/779 and Add.1.

under the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013[71] and the comprehensive report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the implementation of the pilot project designated by the General Assembly in resolution 63/287[72] on the structure of the Investigations Division of that Office;

2. *Reaffirms* its role in carrying out a thorough analysis and approval of human and financial resources and policies with a view to ensuring the full, effective and efficient implementation of all mandated programmes and activities and the implementation of policies in this regard;

3. *Also reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibility for administrative and budgetary matters;

4. *Further reaffirms* rule 153 of its rules of procedure;

5. *Reaffirms* that the support account funds shall be used for the sole purpose of financing human resources and non-human resource requirements for backstopping and supporting peacekeeping operations at Headquarters, and that any changes in this limitation require the prior approval of the General Assembly;

6. *Also reaffirms* the need for adequate funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, as well as the need for full justification for that funding in support account budget submissions;

7. *Further reaffirms* the need for effective and efficient administration and financial management of peacekeeping operations, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to identify measures to increase the productivity and efficiency of the support account;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012 and other relevant resolutions;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[74] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

10. *Decides* to maintain, for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, the funding mechanism for the support account used in the current period, from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012, as approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B;

11. *Recognizes* the continued work and effort of the Secretariat to enhance the capacity of the Organization to manage and sustain peacekeeping operations;

12. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to review the level of the support account on a regular basis, taking into consideration the number, size and complexity of peacekeeping operations;

13. *Emphasizes* that support functions should be scalable to the size and scope of peacekeeping operations;

14. *Also emphasizes* the significant efforts made by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support of the Secretariat to ensure that their requirements under the support account are properly aligned to effective and efficient mandate implementation, and calls upon all departments with posts and positions under the support account to intensify their efforts in this regard;

15. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to determine what constitutes a core or basic capacity to effectively manage and backstop peacekeeping operations and to report his findings in

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[74] A/66/779.

the context of the budget proposal for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;

16. *Takes note* of paragraph 15 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[74] and requests the Secretary-General to continue to present separate budgets for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and the support account;

17. *Recalls* section I, paragraph 6, of resolution 55/238, paragraph 11 of resolution 56/241, paragraph 19 of resolution 61/279, paragraph 22 of resolution 62/250 and paragraph 7 of resolution 65/290, and requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to ensure proper representation of troop-contributing countries in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support, taking into account their contribution to United Nations peacekeeping, and to report thereon in the context of his proposed budget for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014;

18. *Underlines* the crucial importance of ensuring that the lessons learned and best practices of peacekeeping missions are adequately captured, processed and incorporated into guidelines and policies, particularly with regard to peacebuilding efforts by peacekeepers and peacekeeping operations in transition, and in this regard recognizes the significant role of the Policy and Best Practices Service of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and best practices officers on the ground;

19. *Notes* the dispersal of communications and public information capabilities within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and expresses its view that these capabilities should be concentrated in the Public Affairs Section of that Department;

20. *Welcomes* the reduction in vacancy rates in the Office of Internal Oversight Services, and urges the Office to ensure that all remaining vacant posts are filled as a matter of priority;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to closely monitor and control, as appropriate, the practice of reassigning and redeploying posts and positions in the Secretariat;

22. *Reaffirms* its resolution 59/288 of 13 April 2005;

23. *Recalls* paragraph 21 of section VI of its resolution 64/269;

24. *Stresses* that planning and coordination performed by the operational support function of the missions, which is to be transferred to the Global Service Centre, should continue to comply with the existing governance framework, including the delegation of procurement authority;

25. *Also stresses* that the transfer of functions should not impact the responsibility and accountability of Headquarters for oversight of peacekeeping logistical support demands and their fulfilment, without prejudice to General Assembly resolution 59/288;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to identify, in the context of his end-state vision for the global field support strategy, the capacities at Headquarters discharging the responsibility and accountability for such oversight;

27. *Stresses* the need to ensure that training programmes are delivered with maximum effectiveness and efficiency and that there is a link between training programmes and mandate implementation, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that, in the budget proposal for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, resource requirements for training activities are made on the basis of clearly identified priorities;

28. *Notes with concern* the expenditures incurred by the United Nations in the failed development of the contracted electronic fuel management system, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the lessons learned from this outsourcing experience, with a view to avoiding similar outcomes in the future;

29. *Notes* the concerns identified by the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services relating to procurement activities, as noted in reports of the Office of Internal

Oversight Services,[75] and requests the Secretary-General to entrust the Office with performing a comprehensive evaluation of shortcomings and the unique circumstances that contribute to them;

30. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixty-seventh session on findings and recommendations of the comprehensive evaluation, including information on actions taken, and proposed actions to be taken by the General Assembly to prevent recurrence of such shortcomings;

31. *Decides* to approve the D-2 general temporary assistance position in the Department of Field Support for a period of six months and to revert to the issue at the main part of its sixty-seventh session;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

32. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[69]

Budget estimates for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

33. *Approves* the support account requirements in the amount of 317,993,000 United States dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of the amount of 37,337,600 dollars for the Umoja enterprise resource planning project pursuant to its resolution 66/246 of 24 December 2011,[76] including 1,294 continuing posts, as well as the redeployment, reassignment and abolishment of posts and restructuring, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, 131 continuing and 3 new general temporary assistance positions and 86 person-months, as set out in annex II, as well as related post and non-post requirements;

Financing of the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

34. *Decides* that the requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 shall be financed as follows:

(*a*) The unencumbered balance in the total amount of 22,283,900 dollars in respect of the financial period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

(*b*) The total amount of 6,098,000 dollars, comprising interest income of 1,026,000 dollars, other miscellaneous income of 615,000 dollars and cancellation of prior-period obligations of 4,457,000 dollars, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

(*c*) The amount of 2,474,300 dollars representing the excess of the authorized level of the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, to be applied to the resources required for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

(*d*) The balance of 287,136,800 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

(*e*) The net estimated staff assessment income of 28,802,700 dollars, comprising the amount of 28,836,400 dollars for the financial period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and the decrease of 33,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, to be set off against the balance referred to in subparagraph (*d*) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations.

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[75] See, for example, Office of Internal Oversight Services reports AP/2010/634/09, AP/2011/654/01, AP/2010/626/01, AG/2011/626/01 and AP/2011/638/04.

[76] On the basis of the estimates presented by the Secretary-General in his third progress report on the Umoja enterprise resource planning project (A/66/381).

Annex I

A. Support account posts to be established for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

Organizational unit		*Number of posts*	*Post level*	*Function*	*Status*
Department of Peacekeeping Operations					
Office of Operations	Office of the Assistant Secretary-General/African Union Peacekeeping Support Team	1	GS (OL)	Team Assistant	GTA conversion
	Africa II Division/Somalia Coordination and Planning Team	1	D-1	Principal Officer	GTA conversion
		1	P-4	Political Affairs Officer	GTA conversion
		1	P-3	Political Affairs Officer	GTA conversion
		1	GS (OL)	Team Assistant	GTA conversion
Policy, Evaluation and Training Division	Office of the Director	1	P-5	Senior Coordination Officer	GTA conversion
		1	P-4	Coordination Officer	GTA conversion
		1	GS (OL)	Team Assistant	GTA conversion
	Policy and Best Practices Service	2	P-3	Coordination Officer	GTA conversion
	Integrated Training Service	1	P-4	Training Officer (Senior Mission Administration and Resource Training Programme)	GTA conversion
		1	P-3	Training Officer (Senior Mission Administration and Resource Training Programme)	GTA conversion
	Subtotal	**12**			
Department of Field Support					
Logistics Support Division	Air Transport Section	1	P-3	Air Transport Officer	GTA conversion
	Subtotal	**1**			
Department of Management					
Office of Programme, Planning, Budget and Accounts	Accounts Division	1	P-4	Policy Guidance and Training Officer	GTA conversion
		1	P-4	Strategic Deployment Stocks Officer	GTA conversion
		3	GS (OL)	Finance Assistant	GTA conversion

Organizational unit		*Number of posts*	*Post level*	*Function*	*Status*
	Financial Information Operations Service	1	P-4	Information Systems Officer	GTA conversion
		1	P-2	Information Systems Officer	GTA conversion
		1	GS (OL)	Information Systems Assistant	GTA conversion
	Subtotal	**8**			
Office of Internal Oversight Services					
Investigations Division	Headquarters	1	P-3	Investigator	GTA conversion
		1	GS (OL)	Information Technology Assistant	GTA conversion
	Subtotal	**2**			
Ethics Office		1	P-3	Ethics Officer	GTA conversion
	Subtotal	**1**			
	Total	**24**			

Note: The specific assignment and location of each of the new posts is set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/66/721) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/66/779).

Abbreviations: GS (OL), General Service (Other level); GTA, general temporary assistance.

B. Support account redeployment, reassignment and abolishment of posts and restructuring for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

Redeployments

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Operations/Africa I Division/African Union Peacekeeping Support Team

Redeployment of the African Union Peacekeeping Support Team and its 2 posts (1 P-5 Senior Political Affairs Officer and 1 P-4 Political Affairs Officer) to the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General

Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division/Field Personnel Operations Service/Entitlements and Travel Section

Redeployment of 1 post (GS (PL) Human Resources Assistant) to the Office of the Chief

Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division/Field Personnel Specialist Support Service/Guidance and Organizational Design Section

Redeployment of 1 post (P-2 Human Resources Officer) to the Quality Assurance and Information Management Section

Redeployment of 3 posts (1 P-4 Human Resources Officer, 1 P-3 Human Resources Officer and 1 GS (OL) Human Resources Assistant) to the Recruitment, Outreach and Career Development Section

Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division/Field Personnel Specialist Support Service/Quality Assurance and Information Management Section

Redeployment of 1 post (P-3 Human Resources Officer) to the Recruitment, Outreach and Career Development Section

Department of Field Support/Information and Communications Technology Division/Field Communications and Information Technology Operations Service

Redeployment of 2 posts (2 GS (PL) Telecommunications Technicians) to the Department of Management/Office of Information and Communications Technology/Infrastructure Management Service

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Redeployment of 9 posts (1 P-5 Chief Resident Auditor, 3 P-4 Auditors, 3 P-3 Auditors and 2 FS Audit Assistants) to the Internal Audit Division/United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Redeployment of 2 posts (2 P-4 Auditors) to the Internal Audit Division/Regional Audit Centre (Entebbe)

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Redeployment of 2 posts (1 P-4 Auditor and 1 FS Audit Assistant) to the Internal Audit Division/Regional Audit Centre (Entebbe)

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Redeployment of 1 post (P-4 Auditor) to the Internal Audit Division/Regional Audit Centre (Entebbe)

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Internal Audit Division/United Nations Mission in Liberia

Redeployment of 1 post (P-4 Auditor) to the Internal Audit Division/United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Office of Internal Oversight Services/Investigations Division/United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Redeployment of 1 post (FS Investigations Assistant) to the Investigations Division/United Nations Mission in South Sudan

Reassignments

Department of Peacekeeping Operations/Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions/Police Division/Office of the Police Adviser

Reassignment of 1 post (P-3 Administrative Management Officer to P-3 Police Communications Adviser) in the Office of the Police Adviser

Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division/Field Personnel Operations Service/Africa I Section

Reassignment of 1 post (P-3 Human Resources Officer) to the Office of the Director (P-3 Programme Officer)

Restructuring

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division

Change of name from "Operational Support Service" to "Operational Support Section"; "Specialist Support Service" to "Strategic Support Service"; and "Transportation and Movement Service" to "Strategic Transport Service"

Department of Management/Office of Central Support Services

Combining the "Strategic Cargo Team" and the "Short-Term Air Charter and Freight Forwarding Team" to form the "Strategic Movements Team", within the Logistics and Transportation Section of the Procurement Division

Abolishments

Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division/Field Personnel Operations Service/Europe and Americas Section

Abolishment of 1 post (GS (OL) Human Resources Assistant)

Department of Field Support/Field Personnel Division/Field Personnel Specialist Support Service/Quality Assurance and Information Management Section

Abolishment of 1 post (GS (OL) Human Resources Assistant)

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division/Operational Support Service/Office of the Chief

Abolishment of 2 posts (1 D-1 Chief of Operational Support Service and 1 GS (OL) Administrative Assistant), to be established in the Office of the Director of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division/Operational Support Service/Logistics Operations Section

Abolishment of 2 posts (1 P-3 Logistics Officer and 1 GS (OL) Logistics Assistant), to be established in the Assets Management Section of the United Nations Logistics Base

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division/Operational Support Service/Strategic Deployment Stocks Unit

Abolishment of 4 posts (1 P-4 Chief of Strategic Deployment Stocks, 1 P-3 Strategic Deployment Stocks Operational Officer, 1 GS (PL) Finance Assistant and 1 GS (OL) Operational Assistant), to be established in the Office of the Chief, Logistics Service/Strategic Deployment Stocks Unit of the United Nations Logistics Base

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division/Specialist Support Service/Supply Section

Abolishment of 3 posts (1 P-4 Supply Officer and 2 GS (OL) Supply Assistants), to be established in the Office of the Chief, Logistics Service/Customer Service Unit of the United Nations Logistics Base

Abolishment of 1 post (P-3 Supply Officer), to be established in the Central Warehouse and Distribution Section of the United Nations Logistics Base

Abolishment of 1 post (P-4 Chief Supply Officer), to be established in the Office of the Director of the United Nations Logistics Base (P-4 Administrative Officer)

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division/Specialist Support Service/Engineering Section

Abolishment of 5 posts (3 P-3 Engineer Officers and 2 GS (OL) Logistics Assistants), to be established in the Engineering Standardization and Design Centre of the United Nations Logistics Base

Abolishment of 2 posts (1 P-4 Engineer and 1 P-3 Engineer Officer), to be established in the Assets Management Section of the United Nations Logistics Base

Department of Field Support/Logistics Support Division/Transportation and Movements Service/Surface Transport Section

Abolishment of 3 posts (1 P-3 Transport Officer and 2 GS (OL) Transport Assistants), to be established in the Assets Management Section of the United Nations Logistics Base

Abbreviations: FS, Field Service; GS, General Service; OL, Other level; PL, Principal level.

Annex II

Support account general temporary assistance positions to be established for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

Organizational unit		*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*	*Status*
Department of Peacekeeping Operations					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Front office	1	P-4	Organizational Resilience Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Team Assistant (organizational resilience)	Continuation
	Executive Office	—	4 months, 3 P-3	Administrative Officer (leave replacement)	Continuation
		—	4 months, 3 GS (OL)	Assistant (leave replacement)	Continuation
Office of Military Affairs	Military Planning Service	1	GS (OL)	Team Assistant	Continuation
	Current Military Operations Service	1	GS (OL)	Team Assistant	Continuation
Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions	Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service	1	P-4	Judicial Officer	Continuation
		1	P-4	Judicial Affairs Officer (Islamic law)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Corrections Officer (force generation)	Continuation
Policy, Evaluation and Training Division	Policy and Best Practices Service	1	P-4	Coordination Officer	Continuation
	Subtotal	**8**			
Department of Field Support					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia Headquarters Support Team	1	P-5	Senior Support Officer	Continuation
		1	P-4	Support Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	Programme Implementation Coordination Team	1	D-1	Team Leader (global field support strategy)	Continuation
	Office of the Assistant Secretary-General	—	6 months, 1 D-2	Director	New
Field Personnel Division	Office of the Director	—	6 months, 1 P-4	Human Resources Officer	New
	Quality Assurance and Information Management Section	1	P-3	Human Resources Officer (administration of justice)	Continuation
	Recruitment, Outreach and Career Development Section	12	P-3	Human Resources Officer (occupational groups)	Continuation
		4	GS (OL)	Human Resources Assistant (occupational groups)	Continuation
	Subtotal	**21**			

Organizational unit		*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*	*Status*
Department of Management					
Office of the Under-Secretary-General	Executive Office	—	6 months, 1 P-4	Administrative Officer (leave replacement)	Continuation
		—	6 months, 1 GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant (leave replacement)	Continuation
	Secretariat of the Headquarters Committee on Contracts and Property Survey Board	1	P-4	Capacity Development Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Training and Analysis Assistant	Continuation
Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts	Office of the Controller	1	P-5	Project Manager (International Public Sector Accounting Standards)	New
		1	P-4	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Officer	Continuation
		2	P-3	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Officer	Continuation
	Accounts Division	1	GS (OL)	Finance Assistant (insurance)	Continuation
	Treasury	1	P-3	Finance Officer	Continuation
		1	P-2	Associate Finance Officer	Continuation
	Peacekeeping Financing Division	2	P-3	Finance and Budget Officer	Continuation
Office of Human Resources Management	Human Resources Policy Service	1	P-3	Legal Officer	Continuation
		1	P-2	Legal Officer	Continuation
	Learning, Development and Human Resources Services Division	1	P-3	Human Resources Officer (mobility)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Human Resources Officer (performance management)	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Human Resources Assistant (mobility)	Continuation
	Human Resources Information Systems Section (Headquarters)	1	P-4	Project Manager	Continuation
		1	P-4	Project Manager (data warehouse)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Business Analyst	New
		1	GS (OL)	Assistant (Integrated Management Information System Help Desk)	Continuation
	Human Resources Information Systems Section (Bangkok)	1	P-3	Development Officer	Continuation
		1	P-3	Development and Production Support Analyst	Continuation
		1	P-2	Associate Applications Support Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (PL)	Customer Support Representative (Help Desk)	Continuation
		6	GS (OL)	Customer Support Representative (Help Desk)	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Database Administrator	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation

Organizational unit		*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*	*Status*
	Strategic Planning and Staffing Division	—	6 months, 1 P-4	Human Resources Officer	Continuation
Office of Central Support Services	Office of the Assistant Secretary-General	1	P-3	Administrative Officer	Continuation
	Procurement Division	3	P-3	Procurement Officer (vehicles, engineering, logistics)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Procurement Officer (vendor registration)	Continuation
		3	GS (OL)	Procurement Assistant	Continuation
	Facilities and Commercial Services Division	1	P-3	Office Space Planning Officer	Continuation
		1	P-2	Associate Information Management Officer	Continuation
Office of Information and Communications Technology	Resource Management Section	1	P-4	Project Manager (customer relationship management/troop contribution management project)	Continuation
		1	P-3	Information Systems Officer (customer relationship management/troop contribution management project)	Continuation
	Field Systems Section	1	P-3	Information Systems Officer (fuel management system)	New
	Subtotal	**45**			
Office of Internal Oversight Services					
Executive Office		—	4 months, 1 P-3	Auditor (leave replacement)	Continuation
		—	4 months, 1 P-3	Investigator (leave replacement)	Continuation
		—	4 months, 3 GS (OL)	Assistant (leave replacement)	Continuation
Investigations Division	Headquarters	1	P-5	Senior Investigator	Continuation
		3	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-3	Administrative Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Office Assistant	Continuation
	Vienna	1	D-1	Deputy Director	Continuation
		1	P-5	Senior Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-4	Forensic Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		7	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	GS (PL)	Investigations Assistant	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Investigations Assistant	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Information Technology Assistant	Continuation

Organizational unit		*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*	*Status*
	Nairobi	1	D-1	Deputy Director	Continuation
		1	P-5	Senior Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-4	Forensic Investigator	Continuation
		3	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-4	Investigator	Continuation
		6	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-3	Investigator	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
		3	GS (OL)	Investigations Assistant	Continuation
	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	1	P-4	Resident Investigator	Continuation
	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	P-4	Chief Resident Investigator	Continuation
		1	P-3	Resident Investigator	Continuation
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	United Nations Mission in Liberia	1	P-4	Chief Resident Investigator	Continuation
		2	P-3	Resident Investigator	Continuation
		1	NGS	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	United Nations Mission in South Sudan	1	P-4	Chief Resident Investigator	Continuation
		2	P-3	Resident Investigator	Continuation
	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	1	P-4	Resident Investigator	Continuation
Internal Audit Division	Headquarters	1	P-4	Auditor	Continuation
	United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia	1	P-4	Resident Auditor	Continuation
	Subtotal	**53**			
Executive Office of the Secretary-General		—	6 months, 2 GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	Subtotal	—			
Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services		1	P-4	Case Officer	Continuation
		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	Subtotal	**2**			
Ethics Office		1	GS (OL)	Administrative Assistant	Continuation
	Subtotal	**1**			

Organizational unit	*Number of positions*	*Position level*	*Function*	*Status*
Office of Legal Affairs				
General Legal Division	1	P-4	Legal Officer	Continuation
	1	P-4	Legal Officer	Continuation
	1	P-3	Legal Officer	Continuation
Subtotal	**3**			
Secretariat of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	1	P-4	Administrative Management Officer	Continuation
Subtotal	**1**			
Total	**134**	**Positions**		
		and 86 person-months (positions of less than 12 months duration)[a]		

Note: The specific assignment and location of each of the general temporary assistance positions is set out in the report of the Secretary-General (A/66/721) and referenced in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/66/779).

Abbreviations: GS, General Service; NGS, national General Service; OL, Other level; PL, Principal level.

[a] Person-months are indicated in the column titled "Position level".

RESOLUTION 66/266

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/834, para. 10)

66/266. Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling section XIV of its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 and its resolution 62/231 of 22 December 2007,

Recalling also its decision 50/500 of 17 September 1996 on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/291 of 30 June 2011,

Recalling further its resolution 56/292 of 27 June 2002 concerning the establishment of the strategic deployment stocks and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the implementation of the strategic deployment stocks, the latest of which was resolution 65/291,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base[77] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[78]

Reiterating the importance of establishing an accurate inventory of assets,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the facilities provided by the Government of Italy to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, and by the Government of Spain to the secondary active telecommunications facility at Valencia, Spain;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[78] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

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[77] A/66/603 and A/66/724.

[78] A/66/718/Add.15.

3. *Underlines* the fact that the Global Service Centre support to clients should be carried out within the terms of the relevant General Assembly mandates;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide information in his next performance report on the interaction of the Global Service Centre with other United Nations entities;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[79]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

7. *Approves* the cost estimates for the United Nations Logistics Base amounting to 68,627,000 United States dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

Financing of the budget estimates

8. *Decides* that the requirements for the United Nations Logistics Base for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 shall be financed as follows:

(*a*) The unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 2,950,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 and 50,000,000 dollars from the strategic deployment stocks, to be applied against the resources required for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

(*b*) The balance of 15,676,900 dollars to be prorated among the budgets of the active peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

(*c*) The estimated staff assessment income of 6,093,700 dollars, comprising the amount of 5,855,900 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 and the increase of 237,800 dollars in respect of the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, to be set off against the balance referred to in subparagraph (*b*) above, to be prorated among the budgets of the individual active peacekeeping operations;

9. *Also decides* to consider at its sixty-seventh session the question of the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

RESOLUTION 66/267

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/841, para. 6)

66/267. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011[80] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[81]

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[79] A/66/603.

[80] A/66/646.

[81] A/66/718/Add.2.

Recalling Security Council resolution 1778 (2007) of 25 September 2007, by which the Council established in the Central African Republic and Chad a multidimensional presence, including the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1923 (2010) of 25 May 2010, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 December 2010, and called upon the Secretary-General to complete the withdrawal of all uniformed and civilian components, other than those required for the liquidation of the Mission, by 31 December 2010,

Recalling also its resolution 62/233 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/254 B of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 16.1 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only one hundred and twenty-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[81] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

4. *Notes with concern* the delays in completing the construction of police stations and police posts, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to ensure close monitoring of the completion of the construction projects and all other planned activities of the Mission and to report thereon in the context of the final performance report;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[80]

6. *Decides* to reduce the appropriation approved for the maintenance and administrative liquidation of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 under the terms of its resolution 65/254 A of 24 December 2010 from 239,096,600 dollars to 236,252,300 dollars, equal to expenditures incurred by the Mission during the same period;

7. *Also decides*, taking into account the amount of 184,949,000 dollars already apportioned among Member States under the terms of General Assembly resolution 64/286 of 24 June 2010 for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, to finance the additional amount of 51,303,300 dollars for the same period from the amount of 3,844,500 dollars from the unencumbered balance in the amount of 149,947,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2010 and the amount of 47,458,800 dollars representing other income as at 31 December 2011 in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011;

8. *Further decides* to finance from the unencumbered balance in the amount of 149,947,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2010, the amount of 6,515,400 dollars previously appropriated under the terms of resolution 64/286 for the period from

1 January to 30 June 2011, comprising the amount of 5,518,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the amount of 997,400 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

9. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the amount of 6,515,400 dollars, as provided for in paragraph 8 above, the respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 536,700 dollars, comprising the prorated share of 456,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 79,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

10. *Also decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad as at 31 December 2011 in the amount of 128,247,000 dollars from the unencumbered balance of 149,947,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2010, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010, as set out in its resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

11. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 10 above to apply those credits to any accounts where the Member State concerned has outstanding assessed contributions;

12. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account of the Mission as at 31 December 2011 in the amount of 128,247,000 dollars from the unencumbered balance of 149,947,800 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2010, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 10 above;

13. *Takes note* of the total amount of 24,807,000 dollars comprising the amount of 11,340,900 dollars from the remaining unencumbered balance in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2010 and the amount of 13,466,100 dollars representing other income in respect of the same period, and decides to defer action thereon until consideration by the General Assembly of the final performance report for the Mission;

14. *Also takes note* of the amount of 1,527,100 dollars representing the increase in the estimated staff assessment income for the financial period ended 30 June 2010, and the amount of 3,061,800 dollars representing the increase in the estimated staff assessment income for the financial period ended 30 June 2011, and decides to defer action thereon until consideration by the General Assembly of the final performance report for the Mission;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad".

RESOLUTION 66/268

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/835, para. 6)

66/268. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[82] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[83]

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[82] A/66/568 and A/66/686.

[83] A/66/718/Add.9.

Recalling Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, regarding the establishment of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2026 (2011) of 14 December 2011, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 19 July 2012,

Recalling also its resolution 47/236 of 14 September 1993 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/295 of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force by certain Governments,

Noting that voluntary contributions were insufficient to cover all the costs of the Force, including those incurred by troop-contributing Governments prior to 16 June 1993, and regretting the absence of an adequate response to appeals for voluntary contributions, including that contained in the letter dated 17 May 1994 from the Secretary-General to all Member States,[84]

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 17 million United States dollars, representing some 4 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only sixty-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

5. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

7. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[83] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

8. *Takes note* of paragraph 24 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and decides to upgrade the post of Force Commander from the D-1 level to the D-2 level;

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[84] S/1994/647.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[85]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus the amount of 56,968,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 54,576,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 2,268,400 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 123,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

13. *Notes with appreciation* that a one-third share of the net appropriation, equivalent to 18,216,333 dollars, will be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the amount of 6.5 million dollars from the Government of Greece;

14. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 1,647,273 dollars for the period from 1 to 19 July 2012, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

15. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 118,454 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 104,372 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 11,625 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 2,457 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 30,604,594 dollars for the period from 20 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, at a monthly rate of 2,687,655 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in resolution 64/248, and for 2013,[86] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,200,746 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,939,128 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 215,975 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 45,643 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 987,606

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[85] A/66/568.

[86] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 987,606 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the increase of 22,100 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 987,606 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Also decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2011, that one third of the net unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 609,133 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be returned to the Government of Cyprus;

22. *Further decides*, taking into account its voluntary contribution for the financial period ended 30 June 2011, that the prorated share of the net unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 208,561 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be returned to the Government of Greece;

23. *Decides* to continue to maintain as separate the account established for the Force for the period prior to 16 June 1993, invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account;

24. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

25. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

26. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

27. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus".

RESOLUTION 66/269

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/584/Add.1, para. 6)

66/269. Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,[87] the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[88] and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, entitled "Programme evaluation of performance and achievement of results: United Nations peacekeeping activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo",[89]

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[87] A/66/652 and A/66/723.

Recalling Security Council resolutions 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999 and 1279 (1999) of 30 November 1999 regarding, respectively, the deployment to the region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of military liaison personnel and the establishment of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 1925 (2010) of 28 May 2010, by which the Council decided to extend the deployment of the Mission until 30 June 2010,

Recalling also that, by resolution 1925 (2010), the Security Council decided that, as of 1 July 2010, the Mission would bear the title of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, decided that the Stabilization Mission would be deployed until 30 June 2011 and authorized a maximum of 19,815 military personnel, 760 military observers, 391 police personnel and 1,050 personnel of formed police units for the Stabilization Mission, and recalling further resolution 1991 (2011) of 28 June 2011, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Stabilization Mission until 30 June 2012,

Recalling further its resolution 54/260 A of 7 April 2000 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 66/251 of 24 December 2011,

Recalling its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 251.6 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only sixty Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

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[88] A/66/718, para. 272, and A/66/718/Add.14 and Corr.1.

[89] A/66/741.

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[88] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Decides* to maintain two national posts in Pretoria for the purpose of coordinating medical evacuations;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[89] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations contained therein;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

13. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[90]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo the amount of 1,402,278,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 1,343,593,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 55,647,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 3,038,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 1,402,278,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 at a monthly rate of 116,856,525 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009, and for 2013,[91] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

16. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 33,557,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 26,794,700 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 5,582,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 1,181,000 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 34,761,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels

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[90] A/66/652.

[91] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 34,761,700 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Further decides* that the decrease of 1,587,900 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 34,761,700 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

22. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo";

24. *Also decides* to delete from its agenda the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

RESOLUTION 66/270

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/839, para. 6)

66/270. Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste[92] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[93]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1704 (2006) of 25 August 2006, by which the Council decided to establish a follow-on mission in Timor-Leste, the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste, for an initial period of six months, with the intention to renew it for further periods, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2037 (2012) of 23 February 2012, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 31 December 2012,

Recalling also its resolutions 61/249 A of 22 December 2006 and 61/249 B of 2 April 2007 on the financing of the Mission, and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/297 of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

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[92] A/66/609 and A/66/711.

[93] A/66/718/Add.8.

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 30.4 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only fifty-three Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[93] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

11. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[94]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

12. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste the amount of 162,212,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 155,429,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 6,431,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 351,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

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[94] A/66/609.

Financing of the appropriation

13. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 78,393,550 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 December 2012 in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in its resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

14. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,397,250 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,006,400 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 322,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 68,250 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 83,818,550 dollars for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2013, at a monthly rate of 13,969,758 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013,[95] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

16. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 3,397,250 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,006,400 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 322,600 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 68,250 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 19,534,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248;

18. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 19,534,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 17 above;

19. *Also decides* that the decrease of 5,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 19,534,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 17 and 18 above;

20. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

21. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

22. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste".

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[95] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 66/271

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/842, para. 6)

66/271. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea[96] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[97]

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 0.8 million United States dollars, representing some 0.05 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only one hundred and sixty-one Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[97] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the final performance of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea;[96]

4. *Decides* that Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission shall be credited with their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea in the amount of 9,082,000 dollars as at 30 April 2012, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 61/243 of 22 December 2006, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2008, as set out in Assembly resolution 61/237 of 22 December 2006;

5. *Encourages* Member States that are owed credits referred to in paragraph 4 above to apply those credits to any accounts where they have outstanding assessed contributions;

6. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions in full;

7. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their respective share of the net cash available in the Special Account for the Mission in the amount of 9,082,000 dollars as at 30 April 2012 shall be set off against their outstanding obligations, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 4 above;

8. *Also decides* that updated information on the financial position of the Mission shall be included in the report on the updated position of closed peacekeeping missions, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session under the agenda item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations";

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that best practices and lessons learned from the liquidation of the Mission are shared and taken into account, as appropriate, by other missions;

10. *Decides* to delete from its agenda the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea".

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[96] A/66/560.

[97] A/66/718/Add.3.

RESOLUTION 66/272

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/832, para. 6)

66/272. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[98] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[99]

Recalling Security Council resolution 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, by which the Council approved the deployment of an advance team of up to ten United Nations military observers for a period of three months and the incorporation of the advance team into a United Nations observer mission if such a mission was formally established by the Council,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Observer Mission, the last of which was resolution 1866 (2009) of 13 February 2009,

Recalling further its decision 48/475 A of 23 December 1993 on the financing of the Observer Mission and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/299 of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 3.9 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only one hundred and fifty-seven Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Observer Mission in full;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[99] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

Final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Observer Mission;[98]

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia".

RESOLUTION 66/273

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/846, para. 6)

66/273. Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti,[100] the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[101] and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the programme evaluation of the Mission,[102]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1529 (2004) of 29 February 2004, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support continuation of a peaceful and constitutional political process and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment in Haiti,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004, by which the Council established the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for an initial period of six months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2012 (2011) of 14 October 2011, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 15 October 2012 and decided that the overall force levels of the Mission would consist of up to 7,340 troops of all ranks and a police component of up to 3,241 personnel,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Recalling its resolution 58/311 of 18 June 2004 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/256 B of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 124.4 million United States dollars, representing some 2 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only seventy-seven Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[101] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Affirms* that qualified candidates who are of Haitian origin and are holders of other nationalities are eligible to apply for international posts in the Mission, in compliance with the relevant United Nations legislative mandates and guidelines on recruitment and selection;

10. *Regrets* that the share of procurement activities awarded to local vendors has substantially decreased during the current financial year, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the Mission increases procurement opportunities for local vendors;

11. *Decides* to allocate up to 8 million dollars for the community violence reduction programme for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen coordination among the Mission, the United Nations country team and other United Nations entities in accordance with their respective mandates, including in addressing the root causes of unexpected emergencies, such as the situation resulting from the cholera outbreak;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General that he intensify his efforts to put into effect measures to mitigate the environmental impact of the Mission on Haiti;

14. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Mission to reduce external training requirements through the use of internal and online training, on-the-job training and train-the-trainer programmes;

15. *Notes* that the Secretary-General did not include in his budget proposal for 2012/13 the requirements for the construction of new headquarters for the Mission, and reiterates its readiness to consider the resource requirements of the Mission, as appropriate;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in this regard, to keep the construction plan for the new headquarters under review, in close consultation with the Government of Haiti, and to report thereon to the General Assembly as soon as possible;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

18. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

19. *Takes note* of the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[102] and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the recommendations contained therein;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

20. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[103]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

21. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti the amount of 676,707,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 648,394,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 26,847,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,465,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

22. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 196,463,350 dollars for the period from 1 July to 15 October 2012, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

23. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 22 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,612,325 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,665,032 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 781,868 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 165,425 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

24. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 480,243,750 dollars for the period from 16 October 2012 to 30 June 2013 at a monthly rate of 56,392,258 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248, and for 2013,[104] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

25. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 24 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 11,274,575 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 8,958,968 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,911,232 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 404,375 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

26. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 22 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 73,289,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248;

27. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 73,289,200 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 26 above;

28. *Also decides* that the decrease of 615,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 73,289,200 dollars referred to in paragraphs 26 and 27 above;

29. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

30. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

31. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti".

RESOLUTION 66/274

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/845, para. 6)

66/274. Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo,[105] the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the Mission[106] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[107]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo,

Recalling also its resolution 53/241 of 28 July 1999 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/300 of 30 June 2011,

Acknowledging the complexity of the Mission,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

Mindful also of the need to ensure coordination and cooperation with the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 39.5 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only ninety-six Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

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[105] A/66/577 and A/66/673.

[106] A/66/777.

[107] A/66/718/Add.7 and 20.

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[107] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 25 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[108] and decides to maintain the Reporting Officer post in the Office for Community Support and Facilitation as an international P-2 post;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[109]

Financing arrangements for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

13. *Also takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General on the financing arrangements for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012;[106]

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo the amount of 3,385,300 dollars for the period from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 for the maintenance of the Mission, in addition to the amount of 47,802,200 dollars previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of its resolution 65/300, inclusive of 44,914,800 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 2,446,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 440,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

15. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 49,022,100 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 46,963,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 1,952,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 106,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

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[108] A/66/718/Add.7.

Financing of the appropriation for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

16. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 49,022,100 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009, and for 2013;[110]

17. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 4,004,700 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 3,767,500 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 195,800 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 41,400 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,508,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,508,900 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 18 above;

20. *Decides* that the increase of 47,000 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 1,508,900 dollars referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 above;

21. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

23. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo".

RESOLUTION 66/275

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/838, para. 6)

66/275. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia[111] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[112]

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[110] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

[111] A/66/602 and A/66/691.

[112] A/66/718/Add.13.

Recalling Security Council resolution 1497 (2003) of 1 August 2003, by which the Council declared its readiness to establish a United Nations stabilization force to support the transitional government and to assist in the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement in Liberia,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1509 (2003) of 19 September 2003, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in Liberia for a period of twelve months, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2008 (2011) of 16 September 2011, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2012,

Recalling further its resolution 58/315 of 1 July 2004,

Recalling its resolution 58/261 A of 23 December 2003 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/301 of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission in Liberia as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 68.3 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only eighty-one Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[112] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take all steps necessary to provide the support required for the Liberia National Police to ensure that the capacity-building process is concluded in a proper and timely manner;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the continued assistance of the Mission to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire;

11. *Reaffirms its request* to the Secretary-General to implement the "Delivering as one" initiative in accordance with the relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the executive boards of United Nations funds and programmes and the governing bodies of the specialized agencies;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[113]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission in Liberia the amount of 518,086,500 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 496,405,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 20,559,000 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,122,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 129,521,625 dollars for the period from 1 July to 30 September 2012, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

17. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,057,650 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,433,000 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 515,575 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 109,075 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 388,564,875 dollars for the period from 1 October 2012 to 30 June 2013, at a monthly rate of 43,173,875 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248, and for 2013,[114] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

19. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 9,172,950 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 7,299,000 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 1,546,725 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 327,225 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

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[113] A/66/602.

[114] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 22,310,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248;

21. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 22,310,300 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Also decides* that the decrease of 691,000 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 22,310,300 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia".

RESOLUTION 66/276

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/840, para. 6)

66/276. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[115] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[116]

Recalling Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2028 (2011) of 21 December 2011,

Recalling also its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/302 of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

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[115] 66/556 and A/66/683 and Corr.1.

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 18.8 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only sixty-three Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure the payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[116] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Takes note* of paragraph 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

12. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[117]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

13. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force the amount of 47,990,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 45,992,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 1,895,100 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 103,500 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

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[117] A/66/556.

Financing of the appropriation

14. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 47,990,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, at a monthly rate of 3,999,216 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009, and for 2013,[118] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

15. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,293,100 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,062,700 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 190,100 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 40,300 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

16. *Decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 14 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,216,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248;

17. *Also decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the amount of 1,216,000 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 16 above;

18. *Further decides* that the increase of 67,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 1,216,000 dollars referred to in paragraphs 16 and 17 above;

19. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

20. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

21. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Disengagement Observer Force".

RESOLUTION 66/277

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/833, para. 13),[119] by a recorded vote of 145 to 3, with no abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia,

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[118] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

[119] The draft resolution recommended in the report was sponsored in the Committee by Algeria (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China).

Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Canada, Israel, United States of America

Abstaining: None

66/277. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[120] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[121]

Recalling Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 regarding the establishment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 2004 (2011) of 30 August 2011, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force until 31 August 2012,

Recalling also its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/303 of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming its resolutions 51/233 of 13 June 1997, 52/237 of 26 June 1998, 53/227 of 8 June 1999, 54/267 of 15 June 2000, 55/180 A of 19 December 2000, 55/180 B of 14 June 2001, 56/214 A of 21 December 2001, 56/214 B of 27 June 2002, 57/325 of 18 June 2003, 58/307 of 18 June 2004, 59/307 of 22 June 2005, 60/278 of 30 June 2006, 61/250 A of 22 December 2006, 61/250 B of 2 April 2007, 61/250 C of 29 June 2007, 62/265 of 20 June 2008, 63/298 of 30 June 2009, 64/282 of 24 June 2010 and 65/303,

Reaffirming also the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Force,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Force with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 72.2 million United States dollars, representing some 1 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only eighty-four Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all

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[120] A/66/582 and A/66/701 and Corr.1.

[121] A/66/718/Add.4.

other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force in full;

4. *Expresses deep concern* that Israel did not comply with resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265, 63/298, 64/282 and 65/303;

5. *Stresses once again* that Israel should strictly abide by resolutions 51/233, 52/237, 53/227, 54/267, 55/180 A, 55/180 B, 56/214 A, 56/214 B, 57/325, 58/307, 59/307, 60/278, 61/250 A, 61/250 B, 61/250 C, 62/265, 63/298, 64/282 and 65/303;

6. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

7. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

8. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

10. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[121] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of paragraph 8 of resolution 51/233, paragraph 5 of resolution 52/237, paragraph 11 of resolution 53/227, paragraph 14 of resolution 54/267, paragraph 14 of resolution 55/180 A, paragraph 15 of resolution 55/180 B, paragraph 13 of resolution 56/214 A, paragraph 13 of resolution 56/214 B, paragraph 14 of resolution 57/325, paragraph 13 of resolution 58/307, paragraph 13 of resolution 59/307, paragraph 17 of resolution 60/278, paragraph 21 of resolution 61/250 A, paragraph 20 of resolution 61/250 B, paragraph 20 of resolution 61/250 C, paragraph 21 of resolution 62/265, paragraph 19 of resolution 63/298, paragraph 18 of resolution 64/282 and paragraph 15 of resolution 65/303, stresses once again that Israel shall pay the amount of 1,117,005 dollars resulting from the incident at Qana on 18 April 1996, and requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

14. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[122]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

15. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon the amount of 546,902,700 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013,

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[122] A/66/582.

inclusive of 524,010,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Force, 21,707,500 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,185,200 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

16. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 91,150,450 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 August 2012, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

17. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the amount of 2,292,280 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,852,600 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 362,900 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 76,780 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

18. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 455,752,250 dollars for the period from 1 September 2012 to 30 June 2013 at a monthly rate of 45,575,225 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in its resolution 64/248, and for 2013,[123] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force;

19. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 11,461,420 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 9,263,000 dollars approved for the Force, the prorated share of 1,814,500 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 383,920 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

20. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 16 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 28,875,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in its resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in its resolution 64/248;

21. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Force, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 28,875,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 20 above;

22. *Also decides* that the increase of 2,633,000 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 28,875,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 20 and 21 above;

23. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

24. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Force under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

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[123] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

25. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

26. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East", the sub-item entitled "United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon".

RESOLUTION 66/278

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/836, para. 6)

66/278. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[124] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[125]

Recalling Security Council resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Council established the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission, the latest of which was resolution 2044 (2012) of 24 April 2012, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 April 2013,

Recalling also its resolution 45/266 of 17 May 1991 on the financing of the Mission and its subsequent resolutions and decisions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/304 of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the Mission,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Mission with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 46.0 million United States dollars, representing some 5 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only ninety-nine Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Mission in full;

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[124] A/66/573 and A/66/681.

[125] A/66/718/Add.6.

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[125] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Mission is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

11. *Regrets* the cancellation of the green technology project of the Mission, and underlines that budget proposals for such projects should be based on well-researched planning assumptions and, to the extent possible, demonstrated potential for the realization of efficiency gains;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to adjust the ratios of Mission staff to vehicle and computer holdings in accordance with the standard ratios established for peacekeeping operations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the second part of its resumed sixty-seventh session;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[126]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

14. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara the amount of 60,796,600 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 58,253,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Mission, 2,411,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 131,700 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

15. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 50,663,834 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 April 2013, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009, and for 2013;[127]

16. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,144,750 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 1,900,500 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 201,583 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 42,667 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

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[126] A/66/573.

[127] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

17. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 10,132,766 dollars for the period from 1 May to 30 June 2013, at a monthly rate of 5,066,383 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2013,[127] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission;

18. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 17 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 428,950 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 380,100 dollars approved for the Mission, the prorated share of 40,317 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 8,533 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

19. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 1,138,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in resolution 64/248;

20. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 1,138,100 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 19 above;

21. *Also decides* that the increase of 276,600 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be added to the credits from the amount of 1,138,100 dollars referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 above;

22. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

23. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

24. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

RESOLUTION 66/279

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/837, para. 6)

66/279. Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur[128] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[129]

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[128] A/66/596 and A/66/695.

[129] A/66/718, para. 272, and A/66/718/Add.16.

Recalling Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) of 31 July 2007, by which the Council established the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for an initial period of twelve months from 31 July 2007, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation, the latest of which was resolution 2003 (2011) of 29 July 2011, by which the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 31 July 2012,

Recalling also its resolution 62/232 A of 22 December 2007 on the financing of the Operation and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/305 of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the Operation with the financial resources necessary to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting the hybrid nature of the Operation, and in that regard stressing the importance of ensuring full coordination of efforts between the African Union and the United Nations at the strategic level, unity of command at the operational level and clear delegation of authority and accountability lines,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Head of Mission with the task of formulating future budget proposals in full accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 59/296 of 22 June 2005, 60/266 of 30 June 2006, 61/276 of 29 June 2007, 64/269 of 24 June 2010, 65/289 of 30 June 2011 and 66/264 of 21 June 2012, as well as other relevant resolutions;

2. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 226 million United States dollars, representing some 3 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only seventy-five Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States which have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Operation in full;

4. *Expresses concern* at the financial situation with regard to peacekeeping activities, in particular as regards the reimbursements to troop contributors that bear additional burdens owing to overdue payments by Member States of their assessments;

5. *Emphasizes* that all future and existing peacekeeping missions shall be given equal and non-discriminatory treatment in respect of financial and administrative arrangements;

6. *Also emphasizes* that all peacekeeping missions shall be provided with adequate resources for the effective and efficient discharge of their respective mandates;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that proposed peacekeeping budgets are based on the relevant legislative mandates;

8. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[129] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all planned construction projects are completed on schedule and that Headquarters provides effective oversight of the major construction projects;

10. *Notes* the low implementation rate of quick-impact projects, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure improvement in their rate of implementation;

11. *Notes with concern* the continuing issue of civilian personnel vacancy rates and the challenges faced by the Operation in attracting and retaining qualified personnel, with their concurrent negative impact on the implementation of the mandate of the Operation;

12. *Acknowledges*, in this regard, paragraph 30 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[130] in which the Advisory Committee requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to address the root causes of the vacancy situation at the Operation;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that all personnel adhere fully to the security procedures in place;

14. *Reaffirms* section XX of resolution 61/276, and encourages the Secretary-General, where feasible, to enhance regional and inter-mission cooperation with a view to achieving greater synergies in the use of the resources of the Organization and the implementation of the mandates of the missions, while bearing in mind that individual missions are responsible for the preparation and implementation of their own budgets and for controlling their own assets and logistical operations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the relevant provisions of its resolutions 59/296, 60/266, 61/276, 64/269, 65/289 and 66/264;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to take all action necessary to ensure that the Operation is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that future budget submissions contain sufficient information, explanation and justification of the proposed resource requirements relating to operational costs in order to allow Member States to take well-informed decisions;

18. *Stresses* the importance of strengthened accountability in the Organization and of ensuring greater accountability of the Secretary-General to Member States, inter alia, for the effective and efficient implementation of legislative mandates on procurement and the related use of financial and human resources, as well as the provision of necessary information on procurement-related matters to enable Member States to take well-informed decisions;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all procurement projects for the Organization are in full compliance with relevant resolutions;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

20. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[131]

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

21. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur the amount of 1,511,892,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 1,448,574,000 dollars for the maintenance of the Operation, 60,040,300 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 3,277,900 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the appropriation

22. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 125,991,016 dollars for the period from 1 to 31 July 2012, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

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[130] A/66/718/Add.16.

[131] A/66/596.

23. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 22 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 2,712,516 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,104,475 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 501,875 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 106,166 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

24. *Decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 1,385,901,184 dollars for the period from 1 August 2012 to 30 June 2013, at a monthly rate of 125,991,016 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248, and for 2013,[132] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Operation;

25. *Also decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 24 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 29,837,684 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 23,149,225 dollars approved for the Operation, the prorated share of 5,520,625 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 1,167,834 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

26. *Further decides* that, for Member States that have fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 22 above, their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 335,513,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248;

27. *Decides* that, for Member States that have not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Operation, there shall be set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share of the unencumbered balance and other income in the total amount of 335,513,400 dollars in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011, in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 26 above;

28. *Also decides* that the decrease of 1,224,500 dollars in the estimated staff assessment income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011 shall be set off against the credits from the amount of 335,513,400 dollars referred to in paragraphs 26 and 27 above;

29. *Emphasizes* that no peacekeeping mission shall be financed by borrowing funds from other active peacekeeping missions;

30. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Operation under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

31. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure and practices established by the General Assembly;

32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur".

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[132] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 66/280

Adopted at the 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, without a vote, on the recommendation of the Committee (A/66/844, para. 6)

66/280. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia[133] and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[134]

Recalling Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) of 16 January 2009, in which the Council expressed its intent to establish a United Nations peacekeeping operation in Somalia as a follow-on force to the African Union Mission in Somalia, subject to a further decision of the Council by 1 June 2009, and requested the Secretary-General, in order for the forces of the Mission to be incorporated into a United Nations peacekeeping operation, to provide a United Nations logistical support package to the Mission, including equipment and services,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 2010 (2011) of 30 September 2011, by which the Council expanded and extended the logistical support package for the Mission until 31 October 2012, and its subsequent resolution 2036 (2012) of 22 February 2012, by which the Council further expanded the logistical support package for the Mission,

Recalling further its resolution 63/275 A of 7 April 2009 on the financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 65/306 of 30 June 2011,

Reaffirming the general principles underlying the financing of United Nations peacekeeping operations, as stated in General Assembly resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia,

1. *Takes note* of the status of contributions to the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia as at 30 April 2012, including the contributions outstanding in the amount of 45.3 million United States dollars, representing some 6 per cent of the total assessed contributions, notes with concern that only seventy-eight Member States have paid their assessed contributions in full, and urges all other Member States, in particular those in arrears, to ensure payment of their outstanding assessed contributions;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[134] subject to the provisions of the present resolution, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure their full implementation;

3. *Takes note* of paragraphs 39, 51, 56 and 58 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[135]

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and transparency with regard to the use of United Nations resources, bearing in mind the specific nature of the support package;

5. *Stresses* the importance of strict adherence to the existing United Nations procurement regulations and rules;

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[133] A/66/590 and A/66/685.

[134] A/66/718, para. 272, and A/66/718/Add.19.

[135] A/66/718/Add.19.

6. *Notes with concern* the high casualty rate and the continuing significant security challenges faced by United Nations personnel and military personnel of the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to take additional measures to ensure the safety and security of all personnel participating in the Mission, bearing in mind paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1502 (2003) of 26 August 2003;

Budget performance report for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance on the financing of support for the Mission for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;[136]

8. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account for the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia the amount of 35,770,900 dollars for the maintenance of the entity for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, in addition to the amount of 184,866,900 dollars previously appropriated for the same period under the terms of General Assembly resolution 64/287 of 24 June 2010, inclusive of 174,318,200 dollars for the maintenance of the entity, 8,933,900 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 1,614,800 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy;

Financing of the additional appropriation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

9. *Also decides*, taking into account the amount of 184,866,900 dollars already apportioned under the terms of its resolution 64/287 for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of 35,770,900 dollars for the same period, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249 of 24 December 2009, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2010 and 2011, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248 of 24 December 2009;

10. *Further decides* that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, the amount of 11,595,600 dollars, representing other income in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011;

11. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 570,500 dollars, representing the additional staff assessment income for the entity in respect of the financial period ended 30 June 2011;

Budget estimates for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

12. *Also decides* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 455,982,200 dollars for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of 436,905,000 dollars for the maintenance of the entity, 18,089,600 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations and 987,600 dollars for the United Nations Logistics Base;

Financing of the appropriation

13. *Further decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 151,994,067 dollars for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2012, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248;

14. *Decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 1,849,767 dollars, comprising the estimated

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[136] A/66/590.

staff assessment income of 1,116,933 dollars approved for the entity, the prorated share of 604,867 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 127,967 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

15. *Also decides* to apportion among Member States the amount of 303,988,133 dollars for the period from 1 November 2012 to 30 June 2013 at a monthly rate of 37,998,516 dollars, in accordance with the levels updated in General Assembly resolution 64/249, and taking into account the scale of assessments for 2012, as set out in Assembly resolution 64/248, and for 2013,[137] subject to a decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the entity;

16. *Further decides* that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 15 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of 3,699,533 dollars, comprising the estimated staff assessment income of 2,233,867 dollars approved for the entity, the prorated share of 1,209,733 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the support account and the prorated share of 255,933 dollars of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the United Nations Logistics Base;

17. *Invites* voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund established to support the African Union Mission in Somalia;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)".

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[137] To be adopted by the General Assembly.

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A. Elections and appointments

66/404. Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

B[1]

The General Assembly, at its 107th plenary meeting, on 27 April 2012, and the Security Council, at its 6763rd meeting, on the same date, proceeded independently of one another to elect, in accordance with Articles 2 to 4, 7 to 12 and 14 and 15 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, a member of the Court for the unexpired term of office of Mr. Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh (Jordan) whose resignation took effect on 31 December 2011.[2]

Having obtained the required absolute majority of votes in both the General Assembly and the Security Council, Mr. Dalveer Bhandari (India) was elected as a member of the Court for a term of office beginning on 27 April 2012 and expiring on 5 February 2018.

As a result, the International Court of Justice is composed as follows: Mr. Ronny ABRAHAM (*France*),** Mr. Mohamed BENNOUNA (*Morocco*),* Mr. Dalveer BHANDARI (*India*),** Mr. Antônio Augusto CANÇADO TRINDADE (*Brazil*),** Ms. Joan E. DONOGHUE (*United States of America*),* Mr. Giorgio GAJA (*Italy*),*** Mr. Christopher GREENWOOD (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),** Mr. Kenneth KEITH (*New Zealand*),* Mr. Hisashi OWADA (*Japan*),*** Ms. Julia SEBUTINDE (*Uganda*),*** Mr. Bernardo SEPÚLVEDA AMOR (*Mexico*),* Mr. Leonid SKOTNIKOV (*Russian Federation*),* Mr. Peter TOMKA (*Slovakia*),*** Ms. XUE Hanqin (*China*)*** and Mr. Abdulqawi Ahmed YUSUF (*Somalia*).**

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 2015.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 2018.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 2021.

66/406. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

B[3]

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 March 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[4] appointed Mr. Kazuo Watanabe and Mr. Yoo Dae-jong as members of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on 19 March 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2014, respectively, as a result of the resignations of Mr. Shigeki Sumi and Mr. Park Hae-yun.

C

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 May 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[5] appointed Ms. Susan M. McLurg as a member of the Committee on Contributions for a term of office beginning on 16 May 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2012, as a result of the resignation of Ms. Lisa P. Spratt.

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[1] Decision 66/404, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. II, becomes decision 66/404 A.

[2] See A/66/767-S/2012/212 and A/66/767/Add.1-S/2012/212/Add.1.

[3] Decision 66/406, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. II, becomes decision 66/406 A.

[4] A/66/540/Add.1, para. 3.

[5] A/66/540/Add.2, para. 3.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions is composed as follows: Mr. Andrzej T. ABRASZEWSKI (*Poland*),* Mr. Joseph ACAKPO-SATCHIVI (*Benin*),** Mr. Meshal AL-MANSOUR (*Kuwait*),* Mr. Elmi Ahmed DUALE (*Somalia*),* Mr. Gordon ECKERSLEY (*Australia*),** Mr. Bernardo GREIVER DEL HOYO (*Uruguay*),** Mr. Ihor V. HUMENNY (*Ukraine*),* Ms. NneNne IWUJI-EME (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*),*** Mr. Nikolay LOZINSKIY (*Russian Federation*),*** Ms. Susan M. MCLURG (*United States of America*),* Mr. Juan Mbomio NDONG MANGUE (*Equatorial Guinea*),** Mr. Pedro Luis PEDROSO CUESTA (*Cuba*),** Ms. Gönke ROSCHER (*Germany*),*** Mr. Henrique da Silveira SARDINHA PINTO (*Brazil*),*** Mr. Thomas SCHLESINGER (*Austria*),** Mr. SUN Xudong (*China*),*** Mr. Kazuo WATANABE (*Japan*)* and Mr. YOO Dae-jong (*Republic of Korea*).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

66/410. Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

B[6]

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[7] appointed Mr. Hitoshi Kozaki as a member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee for a term of office beginning on 4 June 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2012, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Jun Yamada.

As a result, the United Nations Staff Pension Committee is composed as follows: Mr. Dmitry S. CHUMAKOV (*Russian Federation*), Ms. Valeria María GONZÁLEZ POSSE (*Argentina*), Mr. Hitoshi KOZAKI (*Japan*), Mr. Gerhard KUNTZLE (*Germany*), Mr. Lovemore MAZEMO (*Zimbabwe*), Mr. Muhammad A. MUHITH (*Bangladesh*), Mr. Philip Richard Okanda OWADE (*Kenya*) and Mr. Thomas A. REPASCH, Jr. (*United States of America*).

66/411. Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

B[8]

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 24 May 2012, the General Assembly, on the basis of nominations by the Economic and Social Council[9] and in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, as well as Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, elected JAPAN and KAZAKHSTAN as members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination for a term of office beginning on 24 May 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2014, respectively.

As a result, the Committee for Programme and Coordination is composed of the following thirty Member States:[10] ALGERIA,** ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA,** ARGENTINA,*** BELARUS,*** BENIN,** BRAZIL,*** BULGARIA,*** CAMEROON,*** CHINA,** COMOROS,* CUBA,*** ERITREA,** FRANCE,* GUINEA,*** GUINEA-BISSAU,*** HAITI,* IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),***

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[6] Decision 66/410, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. II, becomes decision 66/410 A.

[7] A/66/544/Add.1, para. 3.

[8] Decision 66/411, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. II, becomes decision 66/411 A.

[9] See A/66/316/Rev.1/Add.1; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2012/201 A.

[10] As indicated in A/66/316/Rev.1/Add.1, four vacancies remain to be filled for members from Western European and other States for a term of office beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2014.

Israel,* Italy,*** Japan,** Kazakhstan,*** Malaysia,*** Namibia,* Pakistan,*** Republic of Korea,** Republic of Moldova,*** Russian Federation,* Uruguay,*** Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)* and Zimbabwe.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

66/414. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

B[11]

At its 106th plenary meeting, on 19 April 2012, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by its President, after consultations with the Chair of the regional group concerned, of Uruguay as a member of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 19 April 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2013.

As a result, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following nineteen Member States:[12] Austria,** China,** Congo,*** Côte d'Ivoire,* Ethiopia,** France,*** Germany,* Japan,** Libya,** Namibia,*** Nigeria,* Panama,* Philippines,*** Republic of Moldova,* Russian Federation,*** Syrian Arab Republic,* United States of America,** Uruguay** and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

66/417. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

B[13]

At its 122nd plenary meeting, on 23 July 2012, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, appointed Ms. Sukai Prom-Jackson, Mr. Jean Wesley Cazeau, Mr. A. Gopinathan, Mr. Gennady Tarasov and Mr. George Bartsiotas as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2017, to fill the vacancy occurring as a result of the expiration of the terms of office of Mr. Mohamed Mounir-Zahran, Mr. Nikolay V. Chulkov, Mr. Even Francisco Fontaine Ortiz, Ms. Deborah Wynes and Mr. Zhang Yishan.[14]

As a result, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Mr. George Bartsiotas (*United States of America*),**** Mr. Gérard Biraud (*France*),** Mr. Jean Wesley Cazeau (*Haiti*),**** Mr. Papa Louis Fall (*Senegal*),** Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas (*Honduras*),***

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[11] Decision 66/414, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. II, becomes decision 66/414 A.

[12] As indicated in A/66/107/Rev.1, one vacancy for a member from Asia-Pacific States and one vacancy for a member from Latin American and Caribbean States remain to be filled for a term of office beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 2014.

[13] Decision 66/417, in section A of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. II, becomes decision 66/417 A.

[14] See A/66/864.

Mr. A. GOPINATHAN (*India*),**** Mr. Tadanori INOMATA (*Japan*),* Mr. István POSTA (*Hungary*),** Ms. Sukai PROM-JACKSON (*Gambia*),**** Mr. Gennady TARASOV (*Russian Federation*)**** and Mr. Cihan TERZI (*Turkey*).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2015.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

66/418. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

A

At its 94th plenary meeting, on 25 January 2012, the General Assembly, having considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 16 December 2011, transmitting the letter dated 26 November 2011 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[15] and the letter from the Secretary-General dated 20 December 2011, transmitting the letter dated 13 December 2011 from the President of the International Tribunal,[16] and taking note of the letter from the President of the Security Council dated 16 January 2012 drawing the attention of the President of the Assembly to the text of Council resolution 2029 (2011) of 21 December 2011:[17]

(*a*) Decided to extend the term of office of the following permanent judges at the International Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chamber, until 30 June 2012 or until the completion of the trials to which they were assigned, if sooner:

Sir Charles Michael Dennis BYRON (Saint Kitts and Nevis)
Ms. Khalida Rachid KHAN (Pakistan)
Mr. William H. SEKULE (United Republic of Tanzania)
Mr. Bakhtiyar TUZMUKHAMEDOV (Russian Federation)

(*b*) Decided also to extend the term of office of the following ad litem judges at the International Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chamber, until 30 June 2012 or until the completion of the trials to which they were assigned, if sooner:

Ms. Florence Rita ARREY (Cameroon)
Ms. Solomy Balungi BOSSA (Uganda)
Mr. Robert FREMR (Czech Republic)
Mr. Vagn JOENSEN (Denmark)
Mr. Gberdao Gustave KAM (Burkina Faso)
Mr. Lee Gacuiga MUTHOGA (Kenya)
Mr. Seon Ki PARK (Republic of Korea)
Mr. Mparany Mamy Richard RAJOHNSON (Madagascar)

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[15] A/66/620-S/2011/780.

[16] A/66/625-S/2011/781.

[17] A/66/660.

B

At its 122nd plenary meeting, on 23 July 2012, the General Assembly, having considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 1 June 2012, transmitting a letter dated 21 May 2012 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994,[18] and taking note of the letter from the President of the Security Council dated 17 July 2012 drawing the attention of the President of the Assembly to the text of Council resolution 2054 (2012) of 29 June 2012:[19]

(*a*) Decided that, notwithstanding the expiry of their term of office on 30 June 2012, Judge William H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania), Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda) and Judge Mparany Mamy Richard Rajohnson (Madagascar) may continue, on an exceptional basis, to serve at the International Tribunal until 31 December 2012 or until the completion of the *Ngirabatware* case, which they had begun before the expiry of their term of office, while taking note of the intention of the International Tribunal to complete the *Ngirabatware* case by 31 December 2012;

(*b*) Noted the intention of the International Tribunal to complete all remaining judicial work by 31 December 2014, decided, bearing in mind the expiry of his term of office on 30 June 2012, to extend the term of office of Judge Vagn Joensen (Denmark) on an exceptional basis until 31 December 2014, so that he may continue to perform the functions required of him as trial judge and President of the International Tribunal to complete the work of the International Tribunal, and expressed its intention to review that decision in June 2013;

(*c*) Requested the International Tribunal to report to the Security Council, as a part of its pending report to the Council on the completion strategy pursuant to resolution 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, on the projected schedule of the coordinated transition of functions of the International Tribunal to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals pursuant to articles 5 and 6 of the transitional arrangements annexed to resolution 1966 (2010) of 22 December 2010 with concrete estimated dates, taking into account that the branch of the Mechanism for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda commenced functioning on 1 July 2012, with a view to completing all remaining work in the International Tribunal and the closure of the International Tribunal as early as possible and no later than 31 December 2014;

(*d*) Reiterated the importance of the International Tribunal being adequately staffed to complete its work expeditiously, and called upon relevant United Nations bodies to intensify cooperation with the Secretariat and the Registrar of the International Tribunal and to take a flexible approach in order to find practicable solutions to address that issue as the International Tribunal approached the completion of its work, and at the same time called upon the International Tribunal to renew its efforts to focus on its core functions;

(*e*) Urged all States, especially States where fugitives were suspected to be at large, to intensify further their cooperation with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal, in particular to achieve the arrest and surrender of all remaining fugitives as soon as possible;

(*f*) Commended States that had accepted the relocation of acquitted persons or convicted persons who had completed serving their sentences to their territories, and reiterated its call upon all States in a position to do so to cooperate with and render all necessary assistance to the International Tribunal for its increased efforts towards the relocation of acquitted persons and convicted persons who had completed serving their sentences.

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[18] A/66/819-S/2012/392.

[19] A/66/870.

66/419. Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal

At its 98th plenary meeting, on 23 February 2012, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 3 of the statute of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal, contained in annex II to resolution 63/253 of 24 December 2008, and on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council,[20] appointed Ms. Rosalyn M. CHAPMAN (*United States of America*), Mr. Jean COURTIAL (*France*) and Mr. Richard LUSSICK (*Samoa*) as judges of the Tribunal for a seven-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2012 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Mr. Jean COURTIAL, Mr. Kamaljit Singh GAREWAL and Mr. Mark P. PAINTER.

As a result, the United Nations Appeals Tribunal is composed as follows: Ms. Sophia ADINYIRA (*Ghana*),* Ms. Rosalyn M. CHAPMAN (*United States of America*),** Mr. Jean COURTIAL (*France*),** Ms. Mary FAHERTY (*Ireland*),* Mr. Richard LUSSICK (*Samoa*),** Mr. Luis Maria SIMÓN (*Uruguay*)* and Ms. Inés WEINBERG DE ROCA (*Argentina*).*

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 2016.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2019.

66/420. Appointment of a member of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 16 March 2012, the General Assembly, in the light of the decision of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People conveyed by its Chair to the President of the General Assembly,[21] decided to appoint ECUADOR as a member of the Committee.[22]

As a result, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People is composed of the following twenty-five States:[23] AFGHANISTAN, BELARUS, CUBA, CYPRUS, ECUADOR, GUINEA, GUYANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, NAMIBIA, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).

66/421. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

A

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 March 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[24] appointed Mr. Luis Mariano Hermosillo Sosa as a member of the International Civil Service Commission for a term of office beginning on 19 March 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2013, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Gilberto Paranhos Velloso.[25]

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[20] See A/66/664.

[21] See A/66/742.

[22] See also decision 66/559.

[23] Subsequent to decision 52/317 of 9 December 1997, Yugoslavia ceased to be a member of the Committee as from the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, Hungary resigned its seat on the Committee on 1 May 2004 and Romania discontinued its membership on the Committee on 31 May 2005; Nicaragua was admitted to membership as from the sixty-second session and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela became a member as from the sixty-fifth session.

[24] A/66/746, para. 3.

[25] See A/66/694.

B

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 May 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[26] appointed Mr. Sergei V. Garmonin as a member of the International Civil Service Commission for a term of office beginning on 1 June 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2012, as a result of the resignation of Mr. Yevgeny V. Afanasiev.[27]

As a result, the International Civil Service Commission is composed as follows: Mr. Kingston Papie RHODES (*Sierra Leone*),*** Chair; Mr. Wolfgang STÖCKL (*Germany*),** Vice-Chair; Ms. Marie-Françoise BECHTEL (*France*),*** Mr. Daasebre Oti BOATENG (*Ghana*),*** Mr. Fatih BOUAYAD-AGHA (*Algeria*),* Mr. Shamsher M. CHOWDHURY (*Bangladesh*),* Mr. Minoru ENDO (*Japan*),** Ms. Carleen GARDNER (*Jamaica*),*** Mr. Sergei V. GARMONIN (*Russian Federation*),* Mr. Luis Mariano HERMOSILLO SOSA (*Mexico*),** Ms. Lucretia MYERS (*United States of America*),** Mr. Gian Luigi VALENZA (*Italy*),** Mr. WANG Xiaochu (*China*),* Mr. Eugeniusz WYZNER (*Poland*)*** and Mr. El Hassane ZAHID (*Morocco*).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2013.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2014.

66/422. Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal

At its 105th plenary meeting, on 16 April 2012, the General Assembly, pursuant to article 4 of the statute of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal, contained in annex I to resolution 63/253 of 24 December 2008, and on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council,[28] appointed the following persons as judges of the Tribunal: Ms. Memooda EBRAHIM-CARSTENS (*Botswana*) as full-time judge in New York for a seven-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2012, Mr. Goolam Hoosen Kader MEERAN (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*) as half-time judge for a seven-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2012, and Ms. Alessandra GRECEANU (*Romania*) as ad litem judge for a term of office beginning on 16 April 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2012.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 66/237 of 24 December 2011 by which the mandate for the three ad litem judges of the Tribunal had been extended for one year, confirmed that the terms of office of Mr. Jean-François COUSIN and Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia IZUAKO were extended until 31 December 2012.

As a result, the United Nations Dispute Tribunal is composed as follows: Mr. Vinod BOOLELL (*Mauritius*, full-time, Nairobi),** Mr. Jean-François COUSIN (*France*, ad litem),* Ms. Memooda EBRAHIM-CARSTENS (*Botswana*, full-time, New York),*** Ms. Alessandra GRECEANU (*Romania*, ad litem),* Ms. Nkemdilim Amelia IZUAKO (*Nigeria*, ad litem),* Mr. Thomas LAKER (*Germany*, full-time, Geneva),** Mr. Goolam Hoosen Kader MEERAN (*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, half-time)*** and Ms. Coral SHAW (*New Zealand*, half-time).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2016.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2019.

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[26] A/66/746/Add.1, para. 3.

[27] A/66/694/Add.1.

[28] See A/66/664/Add.1.

66/423. Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its 110th plenary meeting, on 24 May 2012, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[29] extended the term of office of Ms. Navanethem PILLAY (South Africa) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a period of two years, beginning on 1 September 2012 and expiring on 31 August 2014.

66/424. Election of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session[30]

At its 113th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2012, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations, rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraph 1 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978 elected Mr. Vuk JEREMIĆ of Serbia as President of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

66/425. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session[30]

A

At its 114th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2012, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly[31] and paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected by acclamation the following twenty Member States as Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, BANGLADESH, CHINA, CONGO, FRANCE, GHANA, HONDURAS, ISRAEL, LEBANON, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, PALAU, PERU, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SIERRA LEONE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

B

At its 122nd plenary meeting, on 23 July 2012, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 30 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly and paragraphs 2 and 3 of the annex to resolution 33/138 of 19 December 1978, elected by acclamation KENYA as a Vice-President of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

As a result, the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session are the following twenty-one Member States: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, BANGLADESH, CHINA, CONGO, FRANCE, GHANA, HONDURAS, ISRAEL, KENYA, LEBANON, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, PALAU, PERU, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SIERRA LEONE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

66/426. Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session[30]

On 4 September 2012, the six Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings in accordance with rules 99 (*a*) and 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly for the purpose of electing their Chairs.

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[29] See A/66/802.

[30] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairs of the six Main Committees.

[31] Earlier at the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to proceed to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly on the understanding that the elections of the Chairs of the Main Committees would conform with annex II to resolution 48/264 of 29 July 1994 and would not have an impact on the geographical distribution of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the representative character of the General Committee.

At the 126th plenary meeting, on 4 September 2012, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected as Chairs of the six Main Committees of the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session:

First Committee: Mr. Desra PERCAYA (Indonesia)

Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): Mr. Nelson MESSONE (Gabon)

Second Committee: Mr. George TALBOT (Guyana)

Third Committee: Mr. Henry Leonard MAC-DONALD (Suriname)

Fifth Committee: Mr. Miguel BERGER (Germany)

Sixth Committee: Mr. Yuriy SERGEYEV (Ukraine)

66/427. Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

At its 126th plenary meeting, on 4 September 2012, the General Assembly, in accordance with section II, paragraphs 1 to 3, of its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, as amended by paragraph 8 of its resolution 3108 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and paragraph 10 (*b*) of its resolution 31/99 of 15 December 1976, as well as its resolution 57/20 of 19 November 2002, elected CROATIA as a member of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law for the remaining term of office of POLAND,[32] beginning in June 2012, on the first day of the forty-fifth session of the Commission.

As a result, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law is composed of the following sixty Member States: ALGERIA,** ARGENTINA,** ARMENIA,* AUSTRALIA,** AUSTRIA,** BAHRAIN,* BENIN,* BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF),* BOTSWANA,** BRAZIL,** BULGARIA,* CAMEROON,* CANADA,* CHILE,* CHINA,* COLOMBIA,** CROATIA,** CZECH REPUBLIC,** EGYPT,* EL SALVADOR,* FIJI,** FRANCE,* GABON,** GEORGIA,** GERMANY,* GREECE,* HONDURAS,* INDIA,** IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF),** ISRAEL,** ITALY,** JAPAN,* JORDAN,** KENYA,** LATVIA,* MALAYSIA,* MALTA,* MAURITIUS,** MEXICO,* MOROCCO,* NAMIBIA,* NIGERIA,** NORWAY,* PAKISTAN,** PARAGUAY,** PHILIPPINES,** REPUBLIC OF KOREA,* RUSSIAN FEDERATION,* SENEGAL,* SINGAPORE,* SOUTH AFRICA,* SPAIN,** SRI LANKA,* THAILAND,** TURKEY,** UGANDA,** UKRAINE,** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,* UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** and VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF).**

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* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-sixth session of the Commission in 2013.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the forty-ninth session of the Commission in 2016.

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[32] See A/66/873.

B. Other decisions

1. *Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee*

66/503. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

B[33]

At its 102nd plenary meeting, on 19 March 2012, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*b*) of agenda item 115, entitled "Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.[34]

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 May 2012, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*b*) of agenda item 115, entitled "Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.[35]

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*l*) of agenda item 115, entitled "Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.[36]

Also at the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to consider directly in plenary meeting agenda item 19 entitled "Sustainable development", under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of a draft decision.[37]

At its 112th plenary meeting, on 4 June 2012, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item (*k*) of agenda item 115, entitled "Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee", under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to proceed expeditiously with the consideration of the report of the Fifth Committee.[38]

At its 122nd plenary meeting, on 23 July 2012, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General,[39] having waived the relevant provisions of rule 40 of its rules of procedure, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-sixth session an additional sub-item entitled "Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law", as sub-item (*e*) of agenda item 114, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters), and to consider it directly in plenary meeting.

At its 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of agenda item 27 entitled "Social development", under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences), and to consider it directly in plenary meeting in order to consider expeditiously a draft resolution.[40]

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[33] Decision 66/503, in section B.1 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. II, becomes decision 66/503 A.

[34] A/66/540/Add.1.

[35] A/66/540/Add.2.

[36] A/66/746/Add.1.

[37] A/66/L.46.

[38] A/66/544/Add.1.

[39] A/66/234.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of sub-item *(a)* of agenda item 63, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", under heading C (Development of Africa), in order to consider expeditiously a draft resolution.[41]

66/544. Arrangements for accreditation and participation in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and its preparatory process of relevant non-governmental organizations and other major groups

B[42]

At its 109th plenary meeting, on 21 May 2012, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Antigua and Barbuda and the Republic of Korea,[43] recalling its decision 66/544 A of 22 December 2011, and taking note of the note by the Secretary-General,[44] decided to endorse the recommendations of the Secretariat for the accreditation of non-governmental organizations and other major groups currently not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council but wishing to attend and contribute to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, as described in the note by the Secretary-General.

66/558. Report of the Human Rights Council on its eighteenth special session

At its 95th plenary meeting, on 13 February 2012, the General Assembly, recalling its decision 66/503 of 16 September 2011 whereby, inter alia, agenda item 64 entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council" was allocated to the plenary and to the Third Committee, decided, without setting a precedent, to consider directly in plenary meeting the report of the Human Rights Council on its eighteenth special session.[45]

66/559. Increase in the membership of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

At its 100th plenary meeting, on 16 March 2012, the General Assembly, in the light of the decision of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People conveyed by its Chair to the President of the General Assembly,[46] decided to increase the membership of the Committee from twenty-four to twenty-five.[47]

66/560. Commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 26 March 2012, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, recalling its decision 66/502 of 16 September 2011 in which it had adopted the format for commemorative meetings that included statements by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the chairs of the five regional groups and the representative of the host country,[48] decided that the commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, held on 26 March 2012 pursuant to its resolution 65/239 of 24 December 2010, would, without setting a precedent, also include a statement by Mr. Rick Kittles, Scientific Director of African Ancestry Incorporated, and some cultural presentations.

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[40] A/66/L.59/Rev.1.

[41] A/66/L.63.

[42] Decision 66/544, in section B.4 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. II, becomes decision 66/544 A.

[43] A/66/L.44.

[44] A/66/760.

[45] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53B* (A/66/53/Add.2 and Corr.1).

[46] See A/66/742.

[47] See also decision 66/420.

66/561. Arrangements for accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the preparatory process and in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

At its 108th plenary meeting, on 16 May 2012, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Antigua and Barbuda and the Republic of Korea,[49] recalling its resolution 66/197 of 22 December 2011, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,[50] decided to accredit the intergovernmental organizations identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite them to participate in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and in the Conference itself, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 20 of annex II to resolution 66/197.

66/562. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declarations on HIV/AIDS

At its 116th plenary meeting, on 11 June 2012, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President,[51] guided by the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[52] and the 2006 and 2011 Political Declarations on HIV/AIDS:[53]

(*a*) Welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards achieving the targets of the 2011 Political Declaration,[54] and the recommendations contained therein, as input for consideration in preparations for the special event of the General Assembly in 2013 to follow up on efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and in discussions to formulate the post-2015 United Nations development agenda;

(*b*) Decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declarations on HIV/AIDS".

66/564. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

At its 120th plenary meeting, on 29 June 2012, the General Assembly took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce.[55]

66/565. Prevention of armed conflict

At its 126th plenary meeting, on 4 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided, without setting a precedent, to invite the Joint Special Representative of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi, to make a statement at the meeting.

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[48] See A/66/250, para. 45.

[49] A/66/L.46.

[50] A/66/794.

[51] A/66/L.49.

[52] Resolution S-26/2, annex.

[53] Resolution 60/262, annex, and resolution 65/277, annex.

[54] A/66/757.

[55] A/66/862.

66/566. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

At its 129th plenary meeting, on 13 September 2012, the General Assembly:

(*a*) Decided to reaffirm the central role of the General Assembly on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council;

(*b*) Also decided to immediately continue intergovernmental negotiations on Security Council reform in informal plenary of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session, as mandated by Assembly decisions 62/557 of 15 September 2008, 63/565 B of 14 September 2009, 64/568 of 13 September 2010 and 65/554 of 12 September 2011, building on the progress achieved during its sixty-sixth session, as well as the positions of and proposals made by Member States, while welcoming the active engagement, initiatives and intensive efforts of the President of the General Assembly, including the selection of "United Nations reform" as one of the main areas of focus for the sixty-sixth session of the Assembly, taking note of the proposals of the Chair of the intergovernmental negotiations, and noting with appreciation his active role and concrete efforts, including the preparation of the text reflecting the positions of and proposals submitted by Member States, with a view to an early comprehensive reform of the Council;

(*c*) Further decided to convene the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, if Member States so decide;

(*d*) Decided to include in the agenda of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly an item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council".

66/567. The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

At its 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Azerbaijan,[56] decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-seventh session.

66/568. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

At its 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Comoros,[56] decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-seventh session.

66/569. Follow-up to the recommendations on administrative management and internal oversight of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme

At its 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Follow-up to the recommendations on administrative management and internal oversight of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-seventh session.

66/570. Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor

At its 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-seventh session.

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[56] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 130th meeting (A/66/PV.130), and corrigendum.

66/571. Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

At its 130th plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan" and to include it in the draft agenda of its sixty-seventh session.

66/572. Open working group on sustainable development goals

At its 131st plenary meeting, on 17 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided to reach an agreement on the distribution of seats of the open working group established pursuant to paragraph 248 of the annex to resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012 among United Nations regional groups and on the specific representatives who would be designated by Member States to occupy those seats at the beginning of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly.

2. *Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee*

66/556. Questions deferred for future consideration

B[57]

At its 104th plenary meeting, on 9 April 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee:[58]

Section A

Decided to defer until its sixty-seventh session consideration of the following agenda items and related documents:

Item 134
Programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013

Report of the Secretary-General on the feasibility study on the United Nations Headquarters accommodation needs 2014–2034[59]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[60]

Report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the High-level Working Group on Programme Criticality[61]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[62]

Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for a more effective and efficient utilization of resources for air travel[63]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[64]

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[57] Decision 66/556, in section B.6 of the *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/66/49), vol. II, becomes decision 66/556 A.

[58] A/66/638/Add.1, para. 18.

[59] A/66/349.

[60] A/66/7/Add.3.

[61] A/66/680.

[62] A/66/720.

[63] A/66/676.

[64] A/66/739.

Item 142
Report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on a proposal on the dissemination and distribution of audit reports[65]

Section B

Decided to defer until its sixty-eighth session consideration of the following agenda item and related documents:

Item 134
Programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013

Report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive review of the pension schemes for the members of the International Court of Justice and judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda[66]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[67]

Letter dated 1 February 2012 from the President of the International Court of Justice addressed to the President of the General Assembly[68]

C

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[69] decided to defer until the second part of its resumed sixty-seventh session consideration of the following documents:

Item 146
Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Closed peacekeeping missions

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated financial position of closed peacekeeping missions as at 30 June 2011[70]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[71]

Item 162
Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan

Report of the Secretary-General on the budget performance of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011[72]

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[73]

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[65] A/66/674.

[66] A/66/617.

[67] A/66/709.

[68] A/66/726.

[69] A/66/638/Add.2, para. 5.

[70] A/66/665.

[71] A/66/713 and Corr.1.

[72] A/66/608.

[73] A/66/718/Add.5.

66/563. Subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone

At its 117th plenary meeting, on 21 June 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,[74] recalling section IX, paragraph 12, of its resolution 66/247 of 24 December 2011, and having considered the letter dated 2 May 2012 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chair of the Fifth Committee[75] and the oral report of the Chair of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:[76]

(*a*) Took note of the letter dated 2 May 2012 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chair of the Fifth Committee, and endorsed the recommendation contained in the oral report of the Chair of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*b*) Requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone in the context of the performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013.

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[74] A/66/637/Add.2, para. 14.

[75] A/C.5/66/16.

[76] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Fifth Committee*, 36th meeting (A/C.5/66/SR.36), and corrigendum.

Annex I

Allocation of agenda items[a]

1. The following item, which had been allocated to the Second Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences):[b]

19. Sustainable development.

2. The following item, which had been allocated to the Third Committee, was also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-sixth session, under heading A (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences):[b]

27. Social development.

3. The following additional sub-item was considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-sixth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):[b]

114. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

    (*e*) Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.[c]

4. The following sub-items, which had been allocated to the Fifth Committee, were also considered directly in plenary meeting during the resumed sixty-sixth session, under heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters):[b]

115. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

    (*b*) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

    (*k*) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee;

    (*l*) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission.

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[a] Organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization.

[b] See decision 66/503 B in section IV.B of the present volume.

[c] A/66/252/Add.3.

Annex II

Checklist of resolutions and decisions

Resolutions

Resolution number	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
66/232.	Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors				
	Resolution B	131	117th	21 June 2012	117
66/235.	United Nations common system				
	Resolution B	141	117th	21 June 2012	119
66/240.	International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals				
	Resolution B	129	117th	21 June 2012	120
66/241.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei				
	Resolution B	147	117th	21 June 2012	121
66/242.	Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire				
	Resolution B	149	117th	21 June 2012	123
66/243.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan				
	Resolution B	161	117th	21 June 2012	126
66/252.	The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts	33	94th	25 January 2012	2
66/253.	The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic				
	Resolution A	34	97th	16 February 2012	7
	Resolution B	34	124th	3 August 2012	9
66/254.	Intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system	124	98th	23 February 2012	13
66/255.	Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict	123 (*a*)	100th	16 March 2012	15
66/256.	The United Nations in global governance	123 (*b*)	100th	16 March 2012	16
66/257.	Progress towards an accountability system in the United Nations Secretariat	132	104th	9 April 2012	128
66/258.	Special subjects relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013	134	104th	9 April 2012	133
66/259.	Joint Inspection Unit	140	104th	9 April 2012	136
66/260.	Improving global road safety	12	106th	19 April 2012	18
66/261.	Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union	130	111th	29 May 2012	22
66/262.	Report of the International Criminal Court	75	111th	29 May 2012	25

Resolution number	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
66/263.	Special subjects and questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013	134	117th	21 June 2012	138
66/264.	Cross-cutting issues	146	117th	21 June 2012	140
66/265.	Support account for peacekeeping operations	146	117th	21 June 2012	145
66/266.	Financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	146	117th	21 June 2012	157
66/267.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad	148	117th	21 June 2012	158
66/268.	Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	150	117th	21 June 2012	160
66/269.	Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	151 and 152	117th	21 June 2012	163
66/270.	Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	154	117th	21 June 2012	166
66/271.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	155	117th	21 June 2012	169
66/272.	Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia	156	117th	21 June 2012	170
66/273.	Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti	157	117th	21 June 2012	171
66/274.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	158	117th	21 June 2012	174
66/275.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in Liberia	159	117th	21 June 2012	176
66/276.	Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force	160 (*a*)	117th	21 June 2012	179
66/277.	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	160 (*b*)	117th	21 June 2012	181
66/278.	Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	163	117th	21 June 2012	185
66/279.	Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur	164	117th	21 June 2012	187
66/280.	Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 1863 (2009)	165	117th	21 June 2012	191
66/281.	International Day of Happiness	14	118th	28 June 2012	28
66/282.	The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review	118	120th	29 June 2012	28
66/283.	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia	35	121st	3 July 2012	31
66/284.	International Year of Crystallography	14	121st	3 July 2012	33
66/285.	Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies	32	121st	3 July 2012	34

Resolution number	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
66/286.	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	63 (*a*)	122nd	23 July 2012	36
66/287.	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa	63 (*b*)	122nd	23 July 2012	43
66/288.	The future we want	19	123rd	27 July 2012	48
66/289.	Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2015	13	127th	10 September 2012	93
66/290.	Follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome	14 and 117	127th	10 September 2012	99
66/291.	Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution	34 (*a*)	128th	13 September 2012	100
66/292.	Global Day of Parents	27	130th	17 September 2012	101
66/293.	A monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development	63 (*a*)	130th	17 September 2012	102
66/294.	Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly	121	130th	17 September 2012	104
66/295.	Extension of the intergovernmental process of the General Assembly on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system	124	130th	17 September 2012	108
66/296.	Organization of the high-level plenary meeting of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples	66	130th	17 September 2012	109
66/297.	Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects	54	131st	17 September 2012	114

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66/404.	Election of five members of the International Court of Justice				
	Decision B	113 (*c*)	107th	27 April 2012	197
66/406.	Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions				
	Decision B	115 (*b*)	102nd	19 March 2012	197
	Decision C	115 (*b*)	108th	16 May 2012	197
66/410.	Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee				
	Decision B	115 (*k*)	112th	4 June 2012	198

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66/411.	Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination				
	Decision B	114 (*a*)	110th	24 May 2012	198
66/414.	Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences				
	Decision B	115 (*f*)	106th	19 April 2012	199
66/417.	Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit				
	Decision B	115 (*g*)	122nd	23 July 2012	199
66/418.	International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994				
	Decision A	127	94th	25 January 2012	200
	Decision B	127	122nd	23 July 2012	200
66/419.	Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Appeals Tribunal	115 (*j*)	98th	23 February 2012	202
66/420.	Appointment of a member of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	37	100th	16 March 2012	202
66/421.	Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission				
	Decision A	115 (*l*)	102nd	19 March 2012	202
	Decision B	115 (*l*)	108th	16 May 2012	203
66/422.	Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal	115 (*i*)	105th	16 April 2012	203
66/423.	Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	115 (*h*)	110th	24 May 2012	204
66/424.	Election of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session	4	113th	8 June 2012	204
66/425.	Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session				
	Decision A	6	114th	8 June 2012	204
	Decision B	6	122nd	23 July 2012	204
66/426.	Election of the Chairs of the Main Committees of the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session	5	126th	4 September 2012	204
66/427.	Election of members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	114 (*e*)	126th	4 September 2012	205

Decision number	*Title*	*Item*	*Plenary meeting*	*Date of Adoption*	*Page*
66/503.	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items				
	Decision B	7	102nd 108th 112th 122nd 130th	19 March 2012 16 May 2012 4 June 2012 23 July 2012 17 September 2012	206
66/544.	Arrangements for accreditation and participation in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and its preparatory process of relevant non-governmental organizations and other major groups				
	Decision B	19	109th	21 May 2012	207
66/556.	Questions deferred for future consideration				
	Decision B	132	104th	9 April 2012	210
	Decision C	132	117th	21 June 2012	211
66/558.	Report of the Human Rights Council on its eighteenth special session	7	95th	13 February 2012	207
66/559.	Increase in the membership of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	37	100th	16 March 2012	207
66/560.	Commemorative meeting on the occasion of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade	119	103rd	26 March 2012	207
66/561.	Arrangements for accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the preparatory process and in the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development	19	108th	16 May 2012	208
66/562.	Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declarations on HIV/AIDS	10	116th	11 June 2012	208
66/563.	Subvention to the Special Court for Sierra Leone	134	117th	21 June 2012	212
66/564.	Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal	11 (*a*)	120th	29 June 2012	208
66/565.	Prevention of armed conflict	34	126th	4 September 2012	208
66/566.	Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters	122	129th	13 September 2012	209
66/567.	The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan	39	130th	17 September 2012	209
66/568.	Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte	40	130th	17 September 2012	209
66/569.	Follow-up to the recommendations on administrative management and internal oversight of the Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme	125	130th	17 September 2012	209
66/570.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in East Timor	153	130th	17 September 2012	209
66/571.	Financing of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan	162	130th	17 September 2012	210
66/572.	Open working group on sustainable development goals	19	131st	17 September 2012	210